密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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Observations—by T. R. Jernigan

Constitutional Question Puzzles Shanghai Peace Conference

Some Practical Plans for Unification and Commercialization of China's Railways

Practical Missionary Work in China

By Julean Arnold

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Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

THE year 1917 began very favorably for Changsha, with a promise of quiet conditions for the year, and business conditions were good during the first part of the year. The political situation became disturbed in August, and from October on business was very much at a standstill because of military operations in the province. The latter half of the year was characterized by an increasing feeling of depression in business. The financial situation did not improve, and there was a tendency on the part of merchants to limit orders and curtail stocks.

The past year was an active one at Changsha from the point of view of building and construction. The new building for the American consulate was completed and occupied. A private concern purchased electric-light machinery and built a second light plant on the water front north of the city. The building of the new cotton mill was pushed industriously, so that by the end of the year the construction work was practically finished and the machinery was being installed. A number of new buildings have been erected along the busier streets of the city. The style followed is semi-foreign. Chinese contractors are imitating the styles of building characteristic of Nanking Road at Shanghai.

The Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co. has rebuilt the offices of its smelting plant here and is rebuilding other parts of the smelter. It is substituting red brick houses of foreign style for the low, badly lighted houses hitherto used.

A large amount of work was done during the year toward completing the destruction of the city wall. This work was interrupted by the political disturbances of the latter half of the year. The bricks which are taken from the facing of the wall are being sold; much of it is being used in the construction of a military hospital.

Work was commenced on the system of roadways which are to connect the water front with the railway connecting the city with Wuchang and Hankow. The railway station is to be built in the north-eastern part of the city, and it will be connected with the bund by the roadway between the Hunan Yale Hospital and the Yale Mission College. These new roads will be joined with the military road which is under construction between Changsha and Siangtan to the south.

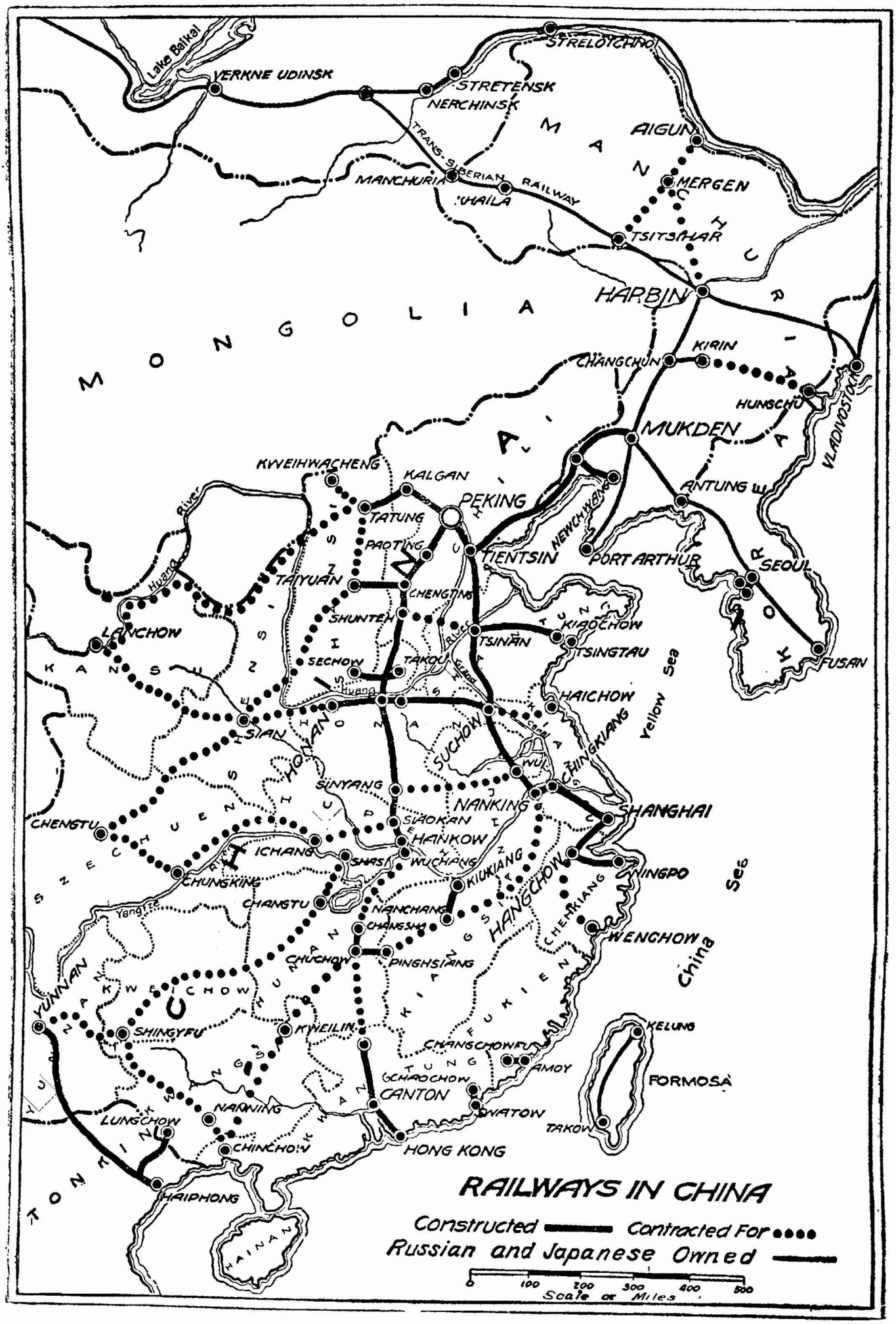
In all of this construction work very little foreign machinery is used, as labor is cheap. A steam roller was brought up for use on the new roads now being constructed. Small dump cars are also being used in the case of the roadways near the railway station. Larger amounts of foreign household hardware are being imported. American building hardware occupies an increasing amount of space in the windows and show cases of the hardware dealers, and it is being used more by builders. However, much building hardware, especially brassware, is being made locally.

Work progressed rapidly on the section of the Canton-Hankow Railway between Changsha and Wuchang during the early part of the year. The road was completed between Yochow and Wuchang, and through traffic commenced. Great difficulty was experienced on a small section of the line just outside of Yochow where unstable foundations for the road bed were experienced. As a result it was impossible to connect Yochow with Changsha by rail, although construction trains ran between Changsha and a point not far from Yochow. Military operations in the fall of the year resulted in a cessation of all work on the line, and it is difficult to tell when the road will be finally completed.

There has been no development in other directions so far as railway work is concerned. Surveys were made of the proposed route for a railway between Chuchow on the Siang River, about 30 miles south of Changsha and Paoking, a prosperous business center of the province. It was announced in the spring of 1917 that it was definitely decided to construct the road from Chuchow to Paoking, and it was understood that a contract had been signed for its construction. Talk of difficulties was heard before the end of summer, and it was finally stated that the project had been indefinitely postponed.

On May 1, a branch office was opened at Changsha by the China-Japan Bank (Ltd.), a Japanese banking institution reported to be capitalized jointly by Chinese and Japanese funds and backed by the Japanese Bank of Taiwan. It was announced that agencies had also been established at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow, Singapore, Surabaya, London, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Tokio and Yokohama. There was some opposition to the Changsha branch when it was first opened but this seems to have died away, and it is reported that the bank has been doing a very thriving business. It is the first and only foreign bank to be located at Changsha and is the only one offering to sell foreign exchange.

(To be Continued)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

CHINA'S internal peace conference, the sessions of which are being held in the old German Club premises in Shanghai, has run up against a snag. The province of Shensi —way up on the borders of Mongolia, far removed from civilization, and peopled by rather turbulent elements—is causing the trouble. The difficulty has assumed such a serious character that Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the chief Southern delegate, brought the sittings of the conference to an abrupt close last Wednesday by stating he could not agree to the proposition of Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief Northern delegate, to take up the discussion of other problems and insisted that the Shensi question must be disposed of satisfactorily first. It is somewhat an anomalous situation that delegates should be sitting here in Shanghai arranging for peace while at the same time military operations are actually in progress near the Mongolian border; and from the Southern point of view the situation is all the more exasperating because of the fact that the Constitutionalists have been obliged to evacuate the important city of Chowtze and fall back upon Miehsien. The greater part of the province of Shensi is under the domination of the masterful personality of Tuchun Chen Shi-fan, and he shows very little disposition to heed any instructions given him from Peking; in fact one can surmise that Peking is somewhat chary about giving him any instructions whatever and as a matter of fact there is some indication that influential parties in Peking are quite satisfied to give Tuchun Chen a free hand. At any rate whatever the real sentiment in Peking is, the fact remains that the aggressive attitude of the Shensi Tuchun has brought down upon him the vials of Southern wrath, and at Wednesday's session of the conference Mr. Tang Shao-yi re-

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quested Mr. Chu Chi-chien to telegraph to Peking demanding the removal of Tuchun Chen in view of the fact that he had been "the sole cause of all the troubles and suffering of the Shensi people." Other questions touched upon at the conference were such matters as the eighth year domestic loan, the situation in Honan, and, most important of all, China's relations with Japan. The bulletin issued last Tuesday remarks that if the report which had appeared in the local press regarding the change of policy on the part of the Japanese government towards China was true it might be regarded as a proof of Japan's friendship for her neighbor, a state of affairs that would greatly facilitate the onerous task of the internal peace conference.

THE *North China Daily News*, the premier British journal in China, in its issue of February 27, in discussing the situation in China, expresses views, with which we agree, in the following words:

China needs help before she can be freed from that incubus which Europe has thrown off at such great cost; a fact that cannot better be emphasized than by an extract from the telegraphic report of the chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

"The chairman emphasized the very serious deterioration in the financial position of China which a review of the past twelve months revealed. The exactions of futile civil wars, chiefly kept up for the benefit of rapacious and despotic tuchuns, and the maintenance of a huge army had imposed upon the central government a monthly burden of $15,000 000. Until China was relieved of this military tyranny, all her efforts at financial and administrative reform would clearly be fruitless. China cannot go on borrowing for ever, and at a time when all the resources of the world are wanted for the urgent needs of reconstruction, she can expect little assistance from outside. Assistance she must have to rid her of the military parasite which is draining the vitality of the country and paralysing every effort of reform. It is earnestly hoped in this, as in other respects, that the claims of China, which cannot be ignored in any scheme of world reconstruction, should be accorded the consideration which is their due by the conference at Versailles. Experience had abundantly proved that the only path for China lay in economy, the patient development of her own resources, the employment of capable and sympathetic foreigners, not as advisers but as executive officials with the power to carry out necessary reforms, and above all, the sinking of party differences for the common good."

The President and Premier are in need of all the support they can obtain: foreign as well as Chinese, and the knowledge that the Diplomatic Body in Peking was behind them would be invaluable. The settlement of this country's affairs is not the domestic matter that many appear to believe; it greatly concerns the foreigner and the knowledge that foreign support was behind the President and Premier would go a great way towards strengthening them in the unfortunate position in which they now find themselves.

THREE weeks ago Japan made an untimely attempt to muzzle the Chinese delegates to the peace conference in Europe and that attempt attracted great attention from people in China as well as in other countries. One of the important items of news which has occupied public attention both last and this week was General Hsu Shu-cheng's ("Little Hsu") endeavor to coerce the Peking government to accept from Japan the balance of Yen 17,000,000 for the use of the National Defense Force, which loan, it may be remembered, Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, used as a strong bait in his efforts to control the Chinese delegates at Paris from Tokio. When Mr. Obata told Mr. Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on February 2 that he was instructed by his government to inquire whether the Chinese government desired the continuation of the payment of the proceeds of the loan for Yen 20,000,000 and to advise that his government was willing to continue it notwithstanding the opposition of South China and the Allied governments, he apparently carefully figured out that the Chinese militarists who would be affected by the cancellation of the loan would do their utmost to secure for him the desired end—the control of the Chinese peace delegates in Europe by Japan. Mr. Obata's calculations came true. On February 12 when Little Hsu was informed by General Saito, former Japanese Military Attache in Peking, of the Japanese threat to stop the loan, he wrote a lengthy letter to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs complaining that it did not keep him acquainted with what Mr. Obata had said with regard to the loan and that its Acting Minister did not give an affirmative answer to Mr. Obata's query. The matter became so serious that it had to be brought up before the Cabinet meeting three days later. The decision unanimously reached was that the Cabinet had to accept the balance of the loan, because it could not do otherwise, acknowledging its powerlessness to deal with the situation. A letter to Mr. Obata embodying the decision was drafted, but Little Hsu heard of it and demanded to read it before its dispatch to the Japanese Minister. His wish was complied with and the balance of the loan was accepted by the Chinese government under the terms he dictated.

MR. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern chief delegate, protested to President Hsu last week against this continuation of the loan in the following terms: "I may observe that as the European war has terminated for some time there is no reason for continuing war participation measures and there is still less reason for further contracting loan liabilities under the pretence of war participation. Loans of this nature will never be recognized by the people of this nation." This protest, coming as it did from

the chief of the Southern peace delegation, is not unheeded by the Peking government. From the Capital it is learned that means are being devised to secure money for the National Defense Force in some other way on the one hand, and on the other hand, not to offend the Southern people opposing the loan. This is certainly a skillful way of getting out of the difficulty, and the Chinese officials are past-masters in it. The National Defense Force is continually receiving public attention. Several Allied legations, it is learned from Peking, have asked the Chinese government for details of the force. The matter was immediately referred to the ex-Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, for answer. In reply, General Tuan has given his assurance that the troops under training will never be used for domestic quarrels and that there is no truth in the rumor that the Japanese officers, some of whom have been employed as instructors, are controlling the force. General Tuan is genuine in his assurance and his honesty and patriotism have never been questioned although his judgment of his fellow-beings and especially of his followers is poor indeed. In protesting against the National Defense Force and pressing for its abolition, the South appears to aim at the removal of his followers from power and their elimination as a disturbing factor.

THE question whether the National Defense Force should be abolished right now as demanded by the South or whether this matter should be dealt with together with the disbandment of troops is one which offers fresh obstacles to the domestic peace conference of China. Observant foreigners are of the opinion that if General Tuan is really patriotic, he should resign at once as chief of the National Defense Force rather than block the progress of the peace conference and create new political complications. His early departure for Heilungkiang and other border provinces for purposes of inspection, as reported, is treated in some quarters as an indication of his willingness to give a free hand to the existing Peking government in its negotiations with the South and not to interfere with it in any way detrimental to the country. In other quarters it is interpreted as a preliminary to his resignation from the force. His followers have been persistently telling him that there is real menace from the Bolsheviks on the frontier and that it is therefore necessary to train the National Defense Force to cope with the situation which may arise at any noment. General Tuan is now going to the spot to ascertain for himself the truthfulness of these reports, and according to those who have his confidence, will order the disbandment of the new army if he finds that there is no Bolshevik menace. This appears to be a correct interpretation of the forthcoming tour by General Tuan of the frontier provinces.

A STRUGGLE of unusual importance so far as China's future welfare is concerned is now going on in Peking between "pro-Japanese" officials and "pro-Chinese" officials. It is being centered around the question of the commercialization of the Chinese railways. The pro-Japanese officials are opposing the proposal to internationalize or rather to commercialize the railways in China because (1) it would most probably deprive them of chances of "squeeze," and (2) it is a counter-movement directed against Japan's ambitious plan to secure control of China's means of communications. From trustworthy sources it is learned that they have caused telegraphic instructions to be sent to the Chinese delegates to the European peace conference that they delay making any proposal at the conference for the solution of China's railway problem along the line of internationalization. That the militarists in the North have shown opposition to the scheme and have been objecting to its being carried out is the newest development of the railway question. It is evident that the pro-Japanese officials and host of Japanese agents have successfully secured the support of some of the Northern militarists to frustrate all constructive endeavors which will eventually free China from the menace of Japan. As time rolls on, we shall most probably hear more of the destructive activities of China's "friendly" neighbor. The leaders of the new Chaotunghsien or the new Communications *clique* will undoubtedly leave no stone unturned in their attempt to prevent the consummation of the excellent plan to preserve China's independent existence by the pooling of all foreign interests in the Chinese railways. In the meantime, Japanese agents on Chinese soil are doing everything within their power to discredit the plan of the commercialization of the Chinese railways and attribute all kinds of selfish and unworthy motives to its promoters, America and Great Britain.

AMONG the supporters of the plan are Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and now director-general of Flood Relief and Conservancy; Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and now president of the Diplomatic Commission in the President's Office; Tsai Yuan-pei, chancellor of the Peking government University; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Law Codification Commission; and Ling Chang-ming, former chief secretary of the House of Representatives. Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, who is now in Paris helping the Chinese peace delegates, is also supporting the proposal to commercialize the Chinese railways. It is understood that he will do his utmost to make it a success by exchanging views with European and American statesmen and showing them the soundness of the policy.

Liang Shih-yi, former director-general of the Customs Administration, the ablest Chinese financier, and Chow Tsz-chi, former Minister of Communications, who are leaders of the old Chaotunghsien or the old Communications *clique*, have expressed their willingness to give the plan their support if it is not to be arbitrarily adopted *en bloc* and if it is be subject to careful consideration and some vital modifications necessary to preserve China's interests. It was Mr. Liang who objected to the use of the term "internationalization" or "neutralization," which he said did not sound well, and who suggested the word "commercialization," which word is now being used whenever any reference is made to the plan. The general view is that foreigners must play a leading part in the scheme if it is going to be a success and that the Chinese officials and people who are enlightened enough are prepared to accept foreign tutelage in railway affairs for a limited number of years during which time the younger Chinese will learn all the secrets of modern railway administration.

IN discussing the question of the commercialization of the railways in China, the Peking correspondent of the *North China Star* writes interestingly as follows: "This did not suit Tsao Ju-ling or his Japanese friends at all, and in the Cabinet Mr. Tsao opposed the idea as strongly as possible, but as yet no modification of the instructions already sent (to the Chinese delegates in Europe) has been made. It seems that the Japanese take the position that whilst there might be a pooling of interests as regards lines not yet under construction, it would be impossible to extend the idea to lines already built, as for instance, the South Manchurian Railway. With reference to this particular railway, the Japanese argument is, 'We fought a great war for this railway, and it would be unreasonable to expect us to make the enormous sacrifices we did make simply in order that we might eventually hand over the railway to international control.' Mr. Tsao takes the same view. As regards the extensions of the Shantung Railway and the Manchurian-Mongolian railways, preliminary agreements for which were signed some time ago, there is a meeting every day at the Ministry of Communications between Japanese representatives and the Minister, and it is likely that these agreements may be signed any day. The object of the special haste is that the accomplished fact may be presented to the world, and then whether there should be pooling of interests or an attempt to set the agreements aside the Japanese will have assets on which to base claims for consideration, a sort of claim for damages or disturbance." What are the Allies and America, who are interested in this railway proposition, going to do to counteract the pernicious influence which the Japanese exercise over the Chinese officials in favor of the continuation of the old sphere of influence system and against the pooling of all foreign interests in the Chinese railways, which is the only way to develop China industrially and commercially?

Observations

THERE is a page in Japanese history which summarized reads, that during the first thousand years of the supposed national existence of Japan there are only three historical references to direct intercourse between that country and China; and it was not until the fourth century that the laws and customs of China were brought under the immediate attention of the Japanese. The special factor that brought the two nations together was Chinese, who went to Japan for business. About the same time there was an ingress of Korean immigrants, but they were not on business ventures. They were escaping from Korea, because of the defeat in the civil war of the faction to which they belonged. Their advent into Japan was not attended with the important results which attended that of the Chinese. And it may be here noted that at this time Japan was not exclusive in her policy.

THE government of Japan soon became interested in the business occupation of the Chinese who had come from a land so far away to pursue its vocations within its territory. And the Japanese have never been slow to learn and utilize what appeared to them useful. As the Chinese were skillful in the science of canal cutting, the art of fine embroidery, the improved methods of sericulture and of silk-weaving the government took an intelligent interest for their distribution throughout the country. In consequence of the distribution so favored and encouraged there was in the second half of the fifth century a systematic organization of these expert laborers, when it appeared that the families enrolled in sericulture numbered above nineteen thousand.

IN this way was formally inaugurated the policy of encouraging skillful laborers from China to settle in Japan. The protection afforded induced a large number of Chinese women to settle in Japan to engage in silk-weaving, and so successfully did they teach the use of the loom to the Japanese that the latter were soon competent to fill orders for the finest brocades.

From such beginning silk-weaving was developed and protected until no people can now surpass the Japanese in the skilful manipulation of the silk loom or the artistic designs of its products.

WHEN the Chinese came to Japan they are represented to have been as skillful in business as they are now known to be. Their coming not only benefited Japan in a business sense, but intellectually as well. They brought with them the compilation of the ideographs, "The Thousand Characters," being a selection in book form of characters in daily use by their people and which has since served as a primer for Japanese students. Another intellectual commodity introduced was the "Analects of Confucius," which were soon accepted by the Japanese, and since adopted by them as the foundation of their ethics. Some will maintain that the "Analects" and "Characters" were known at the Japanese Court before the arrival of the Chinese business men, and this is probable, but while the Japanese may have had the information on the subject, it was not until the arrival of the Chinese that the knowledge of the "Characters" and "Analects" was utilized to any appreciable extent.

BUT the Japanese were not long in learning what the Chinese had to teach, and they have succeeded in applying it practically. The student has progressed more rapidly than the teacher, and in fact has become the teacher and apparently the influential factor in the affairs of China. The writer was a consular official in Japan at the time when the government changed from a despotism to a constitutional monarchy. Ito was the moving spirit in the change, but the great Meiji Emperor knew well the radical changes contemplated when he called about his throne the principal men of the Empire, and in their presence, placed in the hands of his Prime Minister the constitution of Japan with instructions to see that it was faithfully executed. It was a bright chapter in the history of Japan. It illustrated the Meiji period as no other act, for what could place an absolute ruler more securely in the constellation of human greatness than the declaration, that he would share with his people the responsibilities of government, and confirmed the declaration in a written constitution, enlarging the rights and privileges of the people of Japan, and denying himself the authority which was inherited from an ancestry tracing its lineal descent for more than two thousand years?

AND when the constitution of Japan was promulgated there were doubters and the same opponents as now in China with reference to its successful operation. It was then said that the Japanese were not suited for constitutional government, and the same is said of the Chinese. But the Japanese have proved their capacity to govern themselves, as is evidenced by their judicial system, the legislation of their parliament, and the obedience of the Emperor to the duties enjoined by the constitution. There have doubtless been breaks and disappointments in the affairs of the administration, but no nation has attained to the national importance as Japan within the past half of a century. When the writer was Consul to Japan, about 1886, the principle of extraterritoriality was in force, and Japan had no jurisdiction over foreigners residing within her territorial limits, nor were such foreigners amenable to Japanese laws. But the Japanese government did not content itself by appeals to foreign Powers to abolish extraterritoriality. It went to work in a practical way, and prepared a code of laws, providing for a system of courts, and competent judges to interpret and administer the law. That was the procedure by which Japan succeeded in having extraterritoriality abolished, and thus becoming a sovereign nation in every sense.

IT is not meant to refer to Japan as an object lesson for China, but the intelligent means employed by Japan to reach her present national and international relations merit careful consideration by China. Some of the means, if properly utilized, would doubtless prove advantageous to China, and certainly more than many of her curious demands which are without sensible foundation, and here are two reasons: The first is the tariff, and it would seem reasonable if China would have a more unrestricted right to regulate her tariff, but when the facts are looked at the argument was not so favorable. However ready the foreigner may be to denounce the injustice interfering in the fiscal regulations, he will hardly be so ready after he has travelled in the interior and seen the hindrances everywhere to the expansion of trade, native as well as foreign. There is the *likin* flag, which is to be seen almost wherever there is a change in the direction of an inland waterway, and floating on the border of the provinces, proving prohibitory to trade, and embarrassing its movements. There is no full and unfettered commercial intercourse between the provinces, but on the contrary from material viewpoints, the provinces are separate and apart as if constituting so many Chinas, and each province has its peculiar dialect, there being no uniform dialect nor language throughout China. It is the internal hindrances to trade, fostered and operated by the Chinese government, which have defeated the aspiration of China to fix the amount of her tariff charges, and when the hindrances are removed the plea to control tariff charges can be urged with more reason.

AND the same reason governs with regard to the principle of extraterritoriality. At the beginning of intercourse between China and Western nations the former specially disclaimed any wish to apply Chinese law to the citizens of the latter. In fact, China insisted that such citizens be amenable to the laws of their respective countries, and it was so agreed in the treaties. But when China changed her mind and proposed to make foreigners within her territorial limits subject to Chinese law, Western nations objected, and for the reason that there was nothing in that law or its administration that gave the assurance of greater justice and humanity than when the treaties were signed. The investigation into the judicial system of China left no doubt that the system had not been improved, and was as untrustworthy in protecting personal and property rights, as it was known to be in 1844, the date of the signing of the treaties at Nanking. It may be true that within the past few years China has undertaken to improve the standard of her judicial system, and the fair minded will encourage the undertaking, but the friend of China will frankly tell her, that the standard is still far below that required by Western nations, and before they will consent to entrust the lives and property of their citizens to the security of Chinese courts, there must be a decided improvement over any at present appearing, or there will and ought to be a long time before this part of Chinese sovereignty can be restored with safety. And while the writer disclaims the office of an adviser, he ventures to observe, that the judicial system of China, as now constituted, would seriously fail, to the hurt of China, if allowed to apply to foreign residents. Its administration might cause a revulsion among Western nations as would discredit the professions made in behalf of either the competency or the honor of the system.

AND while referring to the condition of the laws and courts of China, it is believed that the foundations for a solid and upright judicial system are better than they were in Japan, and are superior in many respects. Japan did not have the foundation to build on as China. The Island Empire was without a guide in the nature of domestic customs and laws, whereas China has a jurisprudence of her own, and a literature which has invited and rewarded the study of the students of all lands. And possessing the means for building, and refusing to use them, can be accepted as the evidence of a defect somewhere in Chinese character. It cannot go on this way without China becoming a vassal state, and is one reason why Japan has dared to cross the sea and presumed to direct the policy of that part of China represented by the Peking government. No page of Chinese history is so shameful and disgraceful as the pages written in Peking at the dictation of Japan, and the policy which has been inaugurated there is as cowardly as it is suspicious. Count Ito and his associates, who distinguished the Meiji period above any other in Japanese history, would hardly have been engaged in the shortsighted policy towards China as their successors have so assiduously cultivated in disregard of their own and China's interest. Peking has made the world laugh at the ridiculous declaration that it was necessary to organize an army to aid in the prosecution of the war, and what war? When Peking had the chance it refused to unsheath a sword for the Allied cause, and now that the Allied nations are dipping their flags in the waters of the Rhine, in proof of their victory over Germany, Peking is absurdly talking about war. If that Capital is so anxious to show its martial ardor, why not prepare a defense against Japan instead of pleading for protection? That course at least would be manly.

THE *New York Journal of Commerce* is known to be one of the most conservative exponents of American business thought. And the leading editorial, in the number of January 11, is on the subject of the "United States of China." The editorial is an intelligent presentation of the basic principles which underlie and cause the present domestic troubles in China, and it is encouraging that a newspaper of the recognized standing and influence of the *Journal of Commerce* has undertaken to open the eyes of the Americans at home to the true situation of China and the forces which are militating against her domestic peace. The editorial reads as follows:

The problem of extirpating militarism in the Far East is one quite as pressing, though much less generally recognized, than that of suppressing it in the West. From 1911 to 1917 China has had four civil wars, and with each war administration has become more disorganized and the prosperity of the country has been seriously retarded. The tap-root of all this trouble has been militarism—the supremacy of the sword, the rule of the soldier. Odious a monster as was Prussian militarism, it was a less hideous thing than Chinese militarism, for while the former had but one head the latter has many. Any Chinese general with enough bayonets behind him may insist on having a voice in politics, and his voice will command respect in proportion to the number of men bearing arms whom he may induce to follow him. While Prussian militarism is disciplined, Chinese militarism is the product of the recruiting of brigands, beggars and the dregs of society. The Chinese army to-day consists of a million men, and the number of bandits infesting the land is computed at three or four hundred thousand. The bulk of the Chinese soldiers are no better than bandits; sometimes, indeed, they are far worse. The conduct of many of them, both of the North and South, on entering captured cities or villages, has been one of wanton brutality, looting and outrage. The *Tuchun* is the military governor of

a province and has generally under him two or more divisions of troops. He constitutes himself a factor in national politics; telegraphs to the Central government as to who in his opinion is or is not a fit man to be a Cabinet Minister, and in case his suggestion is not accepted, he signifies his displeasure by declaring his independence. But while the Tuchun dictates to Peking, he himself has to take orders from his inferiors. The divisions which he nominally heads have their commanders, and these divisional commanders dictate to the Tuchun and watch for the opportunity to oust him and slip into his place. And so the story is repeated down the scale to the brigade and regimental commanders.

Unless China is to be left to go the way of Russia, this system cannot be allowed to flourish unchecked. Two or three months ago the first step was taken by the representatives of the Allied Powers to remind the Chinese government of the necessity of setting their house in order if they were to have any voice in the discussion of the world's future which was bound to follow the then imminent defeat of Germany. China's failure, up to a very recent date, to live up to her responsibilities as an Ally was largely due to the obstinate belief in the ultimate victory of Germany which prevailed in the higher ranks of Chinese officialdom. The younger Chinese who had studied abroad were, in the main, pro-Ally, but the great mass of their seniors, most of them entirely ignorant of the map of the world and of everything outside of their own country, really feared that Germany would punish China for its adhesion to the Allied cause. Yuan Shih-kai had enough clearness of vision to see who was going to be the ultimate victor in the Great War. He would have joined the Allies at a very early stage in the struggle had not the whole of the military *clique* around him become convinced that such a course would be disastrous. His successor, President Li, was profoundly convinced that Germany would win, and the long delay in China's entry into the war was largely due to that fact. President Feng was neither pro-German nor pro-Ally, but domestic affairs engrossed his attention to the exclusion of the war issue. President Hsu, who is now engaged in the arduous task of restoring peace and unity to China, has never made any secret of his adhesion to the Allied cause, but he came into office at a time when pro-Ally sentiment had the powerful backing of Allied success.

Precisely what the Allied governments think of the duty they owe to China can only be conjectured, but certain general principles stand out in the discussion of the future of the great Asiatic Republic about which there can be but little room for disagreement. Foremost among these is the vital relation of the control of Chinese finance to the prospects of settled and capable government. At the present moment the Peking government is not strong enough to exert its authority against the Tuchuns, while the opposition government at Canton has no control over finance whatever. There seems to be a pretty general agreement among the friends of China that the minimum measure of foreign intervention consistent with the best interests of the Republic would be the appointment of a Foreign Commission having absolute power in the matter of finance. From such a body the Tuchuns would find it impossible to obtain funds to be squandered on large military forces under factional commands, and their power for further mischief would be destroyed. The next step would be the abolition of the totally unnecessary office of military governor, and the consequent disappearance of the whole pernicious system. The next basic reform would be the institution of provincial self-government, carrying with it authority over local finance and local administration. The national government would still retain control over matters of national interest and would retain the power to collect revenue from certain well defined sources of national taxation. The system would, in fact, be one very similar to our own, and one of its first results would be to deprive Peking of the enormous patronage which it exercises so corruptly in the appointment of local officials, from the governor of a province down to the district magistrate and the petty tax collector. It is this power which makes the control of the Central government the coveted prize of every military adventurer, and with the lessening of the sources of corrupt influence at Peking there could hardly fail to come improved administration in the provinces. It may be said that these are matters which primarily concern the domestic politics of China and in which the foreigner cannot profitably meddle. But it happens that the whole question of China's future is bound up, first, with the control of its finance, and next with the decentralizing of its administration. These are questions which can be shirked by the friends of China only at the expense of condemning the Republic to an interminable cycle of civil strife with all its concomitant destitution and suffering.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Constitutional Question Puzzles Shanghai Peace Conference

THE question of the disposal of two parliaments, one in Peking and one in Canton, each of which declares that it is the legal legislature for the whole of the country, is seriously puzzling the peace delegates from the North and South, who are now meeting at Shanghai to seek a solution for composing their political differences. Various proposals for its solution have been made by Chinese thinkers and politicians. They include the simultaneous dissolution of both parliaments and the election of a new one according to the old election law; the dissolution of the Peking parliament and the continuation of the Canton parliament until the adoption of a permanent constitution; and the making of a permanent constitution by the two parliaments jointly and their subsequent dissolution in order to enable the formation of a new parliament to be based on the new constitution. All of these proposals, feasible as they may be, appear unsatisfactory to one side or the other or to both.

"The situation arising out of the existence of two parliaments is not by any means a simple one and the strict legal position is not easily stated," said Professor L. R. O. Bevan, of the

Peking Government University, in the course of an interview granted to me last week. Professor Bevan is a recognized foreign authority on China's constitutional questions and has devoted much of his time to the study of them. He continued:

"It is not to be expected that there is in China a judicial tribunal that would be allowed to decide between the competing claims, nor would the disputants be likely to abide by any decision that might be given. I do not pretend to offer an opinion, but it will be interesting to indicate possible lines of argument. If a strict interpretation of the exact words of the document known as the Nanking Settlement or the Provisional Constitution of 1912 is to be assumed as the one and only legal foundation of the state since the fall of the Manchus, then it is hard to resist the conclusion that the present parliament in Peking is not the legislature that was contemplated and provided for by the words of that document. It provided that an original national assembly gathered according to the terms of the provisional constitution should enact election laws and a constitution for a parliament to be assembled under these election laws, which parliament should alone have the right and duty to produce a permanent constitution. On this assumption it is only the election laws by which that first parliament, the remnant of which is now sitting in Canton, was elected which are available for the election of a parliament. And consequently any parliament not elected under these particular election laws is an illegal assembly.

"But on the other hand, granted that the documents known as the provisional constitution are only an expression of principles accepted at the Nanking Settlement, and that the exact words are not sacramental, not to be altered in one jot or tittle, then it might be argued that a procedure conforming to the fundamental principles as expressed in the provisional constitution and following the directions there laid down would be a legal and constitutional procedure, when the action first taken under that document had proved itself unable to fit actual facts and existing national conditions. It might then be urged, since the first attempt had failed and had led to continual strife and negation of all constructive progress, that it would be justifiable and even constitutionally correct to proceed from the beginning and build afresh so long as the procedure followed the principles laid down in the provisional constitution of the Nanking Settlement. Thus, as in 1912 a national assembly was elected which enacted election laws and laws for the constitution of parliament, so at this later date a new national assembly might legally be called, and it, in its turn, might enact election laws and the laws of the constitution of parliament by means of which a new parliament might be elected which would function as a truly constitutional creation of the original Nanking Settlement. With this wider view of the provisional constitution arguments might be put forward supporting the legality of the Peking parliament.

"The Canton parliament however claims that it and it alone is the legal legislature representing the whole of China. Its argument is that it was elected in 1913 under the election laws made by the original national assembly and that it has not yet come to its legal termination. No one can doubt that in the beginning it was the constitutionally elected body of the Republic. The doubt that is thrown on its present claims to legality is first that it has been dissolved, and secondly that by the eflux of time it has ceased to be a legal parliament even if the dissolution was no dissolution at all. The constitutional term of parliament is three years, and as more than three years has passed since its election or since its opening the other party declares that it has ceased to exist. The reply from Canton is that it has not yet functioned for its full three years, and that it is still entitled to sit as the legal parliament, as the periods of time during which it was not functioning must not reckon as part of its legal term, for during these seasons parliament was suspended by illegal action. Canton maintains that Yuan Shih-kai, the late President of China, by withdrawing the authority to sit from the members of the Kuomintang or the radical party left parliament without a quorum and this brought about a dissolution, but an illegal dissolution, whilst the actual dissolution by President Li Yuan-hung in 1917 was an illegal and therefore an invalid act since the provisional constitution provides no machinery and therefore gives no power to the President to dissolve parliament.

"The Peking parliament argues that it is in the public interest that a parliament should only sit for a certain term of years, and that after the expiration of a fixed number of years the people shall have the opportunity to express again their opinion on national affairs. The fact that the particular members of parliament have not themselves sat for a certain period of time within the alloted three years, whatever the reason for their failure to do so, hardly affects the right of the people to give effect to their opinions at the stated intervals. A consideration of such arguments, and there are many others that might be advanced for and against the competing claims, indicates what a complicated matter the whole question is from the legal point of view.

"It is not easy to resist the conclusion that not much will be gained by insisting too strongly and too strictly on the legality of this and the illegality of that, the lawfulness of one and the lawlessness of the other. The whole situation

is fluid, the conditions are so varied and the environment is so involved that compromise of some kind is needed. Here indeed is a legal puzzle that will take some untangling. For a year there has been civil war. Waste of material, waste of money and waste of human life have been the outstanding features of the last year."

Professor Bevan here stated that a brief review of the constitutional development in China during the last decade or so would make the situation clearer. First there was the constitution of the last years of Emperor Kuang Hsu, which was little more than a thinly disguised absolute monarchy though it was capable of development along more liberal lines. Indeed its evolution had commenced when it broke down in the revolution of 1911.

This was followed by the short lived constitution formulated before the settlement between the North and South and prior to the overthrow of the Manchu government. The outlines were contained in the 19 articles adopted at the end of 1911. These instruments set up Cabinet government, *i. e.* a limited monarchy indeed, but with the authority of the monarch limited to the vanishing point.

Then came the Nanking constitution, stated Professor Bevan. It is generally known as the Provisional Constitution, and marks the union of the North and South after the abdication of the Manchus. This, with intervals, has remained the fundamental instrument of government up to the present day.

This gave way during 1914 to Yuan Shih-kai's autocratic republic, culminating in his monarchical experiment, which failed with the Yunnan revolution in the spring of 1916. The Nanking Constitution was renewed at the death of Yuan Shih-kai in the summer of the same year, and has in theory at least operated since, modified by the Chang Hsun movement to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne, and the resulting split into the two governments of Peking and Canton. Professor Bevan briefly indicated the nature of these various constitutions and commented on them and showed that they are stages on one march, a continuous attempt to solve the fundamental problem which confronts the country on the sphere of politics, as follows :

"There were no real steps towards the reform of government in China until after the collapse of the Boxer movement. The startling edicts issued in 1898 by the Emperor Kuang Hsu were an expression of a desire for better conditions but they were not the result of any formed policy. The Sino-Japanese War and the aggressive movement of European states in the direction of territorial aggrandizement in the last years of the nineteenth century brought to a climax the long struggle between the desire of China for isolation and the demand of the West for the throwing open of the East. Unconsciously or consciously the Boxer movement of 1900 was used by the Manchu Court as a despairing and last attempt to get rid of everything foreign from the Middle Kingdom. This reactionary movement of necessity failed. The failure drove the Empress Dowager and her advisers to institute government reforms.

"Between 1901 and 1905 many edicts were issued which are interesting as evidence of the development of political ideas. In 1906 the Court finally decided to grant a constitution. An edict was issued in response to a memorial submitted by commissioners who had been sent abroad to study foreign conditions and to report thereon. This edict recounts China's sorry place in the society of nations, sees the tranquillity and wealth of other states built up on the foundation of constitutional government until the Empress is compelled to cry 'Our hope too is in a constitution.'

"There follow edicts laying down a course of nine years' preparation. There was to be reform in education, justice, finance, local government, leading to the final promise of a national constitution. The constitition thus promised met one of the needs that had compelled the new policy. It was intended to set up a strong central government with the Emperor the central figure, possessing real authority to

carry his decrees to the furthest limits of the Empire; and it was intended to break down the great satrapies which made up the loosely knit empire of the Manchus.

"There were really two problems which confronted the builders of the constitution at the end of the nineteenth century, and it is the same two problems which to-day are waiting for the solution of constructive statesmanship at the Shanghai peace conference. The first problem is how to erect a central government that will at one and the same time be an effective national authority and yet be reconcilable with a sufficient degree of provincial autonomy demanded by a long tradition of local independence. The second problem is to find a form of government by which legislative and executive functions may be separated, and yet by which the two sections of the government administration may be so related as to insure a sufficient freedom of action for the executive, which is necessary for efficient government, and an adequate initiative and control for the legislature to satisfy the democratic spirit, which permeates modern political science.

"The second need, however, was not met. Young China returning from America and from England and Europe knew something of Western civilization and had seen the forces of democracy working in the parliaments of the West, but the complete failure of the Manchus to meet the needs of the new consciousness created the environment that made the revolution of 1911 possible, and the attempt to enforce the new system of central authority provided the opportunity for a popular rising.

"The Manchus at this crisis of their history failed to produce a leader; the race was wanting in both courage and ability. The palace coterie hurriedly and in dismay cut short the nine years' program and promised an immediate constitution. In November the Provisional National Assembly demanded that a more liberal constitution be framed. It drew up nineteen articles to be the fundamental principles of the Empire, while the Emperor and his advisers authorized even more than was asked for. The Court granted the parliamentary government of a limited monarchy; the Emperor offered a responsible Cabinet with the power of the monarch limited out of existence. Seeing that their most extravagant hopes were capable of realization, the revolutionary leaders were no longer content with anything in the shape of compromise, they would have all or nothing. There was but one demand—Abdication and a Republic. Yuan Shih-kai was summoned to Peking, and before many weeks were over it appeared inevitable that the dynasty must go if the North and South were to unite.

"In February of 1912 the three abdication edicts were issued and terms of union were agreed upon by the Southern revolutionary government. The Republic of China was born with Yuan Shih-kai as its President, and for its constitution, an instrument containing fifty-six articles drawn by the advisory council, the supreme authority of the revolutionary party at Nanking. This Nanking constitution superseded the earlier constitution of the revolutionary republic and became the fundamental law which Yuan undertook by oath to follow.

"Under this constitution a provisional assembly met in Peking and enacted the law of a national parliament and prescribed the methods of election for the members of its two Houses. This parliament met in April of 1913 and in accordance with its constitutional power elected in June a committee to draft the permanent constitution. This committee sat in the Temple of Heaven from July to October, when it concluded its work.

"From the very beginning antagonism between the executive and the legislature had been present. The Nanking constitution was deliberately intended to circumscribe the activities of the chief of the executive whilst the control of the legislature over the Cabinet Ministers was peculiarly ineffective owing to the requirements of unmanagerably larger quorums and excessive majorities. The result was almost complete sterility in the business of legislation coupled with inefficient and weak action on the part of the executive, except where the President took steps which were unconstitutional.

"The growing power of the President alarmed the more radical leaders and in July of 1913 the standard of revolt was again raised in the South. The insurrection was easily put down, and Yuan was convinced that if he were to remain at the head of affairs he at any rate could not govern the country under the existing conditions. In response to telegrams whether spontaneous or inspired from the Tutuhs of most of the provinces urging vigorous action, the President issued mandates on November 4 dissolving the Kuomintang, the chief leaders of which were openly declared to be traitors to the Republic, and unseating its members of parliament. In consequence more than half of the members of parliament were driven from the two Houses, leaving the legislature unable to function for want of a quorum. By a bold stroke Yuan ended the struggle for the supremacy between the legislature and the executive and found himself the sole governing authority.

"With the disappearance of parliament, the late President Yuan proceeded to build his system of government anew. The constitutional measures of 1914 were conceived in a monarchical spirit. The central government consolidated its power, and the executive emerged strongly the dominant partner, leaving little

but advisory functions to the legislative part of the government system. One council he created was of very great interest, namely the Constitutional Council (*Ya Fa Huei I*). This council was, at least in theory, an elected body representing the whole of the people and having the functions of proposing and advising legislative measures of constitutional character. Until the actual monarchical movement in 1915, all the measures of fundamental constitutional import were promulgated by Yuan on the petition of this popular assembly. They included a provisional constitution to take the place of the Nanking Settlement, the creation of a council of state (*Tsanchengyuan*) with advisory legislative functions until the calling together of a permanent parliament for which laws of organization and election were made; and finally in March 1915 the law of the organization of the People's Convention to adopt a permanent constitution.

"In the summer of 1915, plans for the establishment of a monarchy were made. In the middle of December, the People's Convention, 1,993 in number, cast their votes in favor of establishment of a constitutional monarchy and of the elevation of Yuan Shih-kai to the throne. Yuan accepted the people's mandate on December 12. Revolution for the third time in a space of less than six years broke out in Yunnan. It ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai and the restoration of the Republic. Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, automatically became President, and the Nanking Constitution was revived, and the parliament which had been dispersed by the *coup d'etat* of 1913 assembled once more in September. Two results were attained during the five years from the first revolution to the death of Yuan Shih-kai. The success of the revolution finally destroyed the old system of Manchu absolute rule, and the Yunnan resolution destroyed the possibility of government by a limited monarchy.

"The opening months of 1917 again saw the executive and the legislature in full conflict. The restored parliament undertook the work of formulating the permanent constitution, taking as its framework the instrument drafted by the committee that sat in the Temple of Heaven in 1913. Undeterred by the fate meted out to that constitution by Yuan Shih-kai, the same parliament with the same spirit again ranged itself against the executive. President Li strongly leaned to the views of the radical elements in the restored legislature. The result was the arraying together of parliament and President against the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The Prime Minister took up the attitude that the Cabinet under his leadership was the real executive.

"The question of the declaration of war against Germany provided the opportunity to bring matters between the parliamentary party and the executive party, as they may be called, to a head. Premier Tuan earlier in the year attempting on the occasion of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany to establish his claim as the real executive as against the President had virtually failed. Now on the matter of a declaration of war parliament in its turn put forward its claim to the chief place in the State, and was able to postpone the declaration. Using a number of articles in the constitution bill which would leave the legislature, in all its relations to the executive, in a dominating position and subject to practically no checks at all, as an excuse, the militarists finally secured the dissolution of parliament, although President Li, who was with parliament in the struggle, first dismissed Premier Tuan. The man who actually forced President Li to dissolve the parliament was General Chang Hsun. Afterwards he restored the young Manchu Emperor for a brief ten days to the throne. He fought and lost a short campaign against General Tuan and the Northern generals, who seized the opportunity to save the Republic.

"General Tuan was once more back in Peking. In its turn, the executive party with a section of the military behind it again was the dominent factor in Northern politics. There was an opportunity of the coming together of the two parties, in view of the leader of the executive

(Only a few copies remaining)

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, has been reprinted in booklet form.

The booklet has been issued in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

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Editorial Department

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party being instrumental in restoring the Republic. Instead of coming together, Kwangtung and Kwangsi and later Yunnan declared strongly against the dissolution of parliament and the movement of complete opposition to Peking rapidly grew in strength, determined to resist to the utmost the claim of the North to be the legal government of the Republic. The scattered members of the dissolved parliament gradually collected in Canton until there was a sufficient number to form a quorum under the old parliamentary law and there was set up a provisional government, the legislative portion of which claimed to be the only constitutional monarchy for the whole of China. The government thus formed in the South has refused to recognize the acts of the Peking government as legal.

"The executive party functioning in Peking with Feng Kuo-chang as Acting President and Tuan Chi-jui as Prime Minister refused to meet its opponents with any compromise. The program which was put forward and has been carried out started out with the fundamental proposition that the old parliament was dissolved and could no longer be recalled as the lawful parliament of the Republic. It insisted, further, that the election laws and the laws of the organization of parliament under which the old parliament had been elected and had sat were not suited to the country's requirements and needed radical alteration. It proposed the convocation of a new national assembly to enact a new election law and a new law of organization of parliament, whereby a parliament suited to the condition of the time and environment might be assembled at Peking, which should be the legislative organ of the government and which should frame the permanent constitution and perform the other functions that would be within its prerogatives under the original Nanking Settlement.

"In pursuance of this policy a mandate was issued in October 1917 for the calling together of a national council to formulate the new election law. Without any delay, the council was called and produced an election law and a law for the organization of parliament. The powers of the new parliament are those granted in the provisional constitution to the original national assembly and the duty of drafting a constitution for the Republic is entrusted to a committee to be elected from the two Houses, the final form being given in joint meetings of the two Houses. The constitution of the two Houses in outline follows the precedent of the first parliament. The Senate represents the provinces, whilst the Houses represent more directly the people. The number of members was considerably lessened in both of the Houses and qualifications for the electors are higher and more restricted. This is a brief review of the constitutional development of China.

"From this review it is apparent that the two forces which were active at the beginning of the constitutional movement are still operating, and it is hoped that the Shanghai peace conference will settle this question once and for all time. There are two fundamental questions for the future: to build a strong and united republic, while satisfying the traditional sentiment of the independence of the provinces, and to erect an executive that shall be able to lead, that shall possess authority to decide, and that shall have power and liberty to act, while satisfying the aspirations of the people who demand that their representatives in parliament may be able to criticise and to control. China is still waiting for a statesmanlike compromise that will modify conflicting demands and ensure efficient, stable and honest government in the public interest."

Peking, February 22, 1919.

Some Practical Plans for Unification and Commercialization of China's Railways

AMONG representative men it is the consensus of opinion that the joint financing and the commercialization and unification of Chinese railways are essential, and that unless political rivalry and control in railway matters can be eliminated, it is inevitable that great trouble will occur.

Localization of combined political and economic influence of individual Powers, the connection between the furnishing of supplies and banking, and all features of exclusive monopoly are the chief evils which have to be got rid of; and in order to avoid these evils and to strengthen the Chinese administration the following plan is proposed:

The national groups composing the international group—each including all institutions interested in China as nearly as possible—will make to the Chinese government industrial and administrative loans. The Chinese government is left free to deal with outside institutions on the condition, however, that its chief financial supporter (the international group) have the terms made known to it and that the international group have an option, upon the same terms as offered by outsiders, to make the loan. For the improvement of the Chinese administration, and for the security of the international group, it shall require that the accounting in all branches of the administration shall be in charge of a commission containing foreign and Chinese experts, and that accounts shall be public. It

may be required, in the matter of railway administration, that the equipment for all Chinese railways be standardized on a basis of equal opportunity to all industrial nations, and of efficiency; that equipment and construction contracts be let by public bidding under the standards established; that foreign technical and accounting experts be employed in actual work, and that the stability and experience of the Chinese railway staff be assured by proper methods of civil service.

Under this system, foreign assistance rendered should follow the salt administration precedent rather that that of the Customs; *i. e.* no attempt should be made to build up a foreign permanent staff until its reliability has been demonstrated. Security of tenure for efficient men protected by sound, strictly admininstered civil service rules, will assure a highly-efficient Chinese personnel, it is believed.

If such a system is adopted, representative Chinese hope that permanent financial, industrial and political exploitation will not be fastened upon China. Customs and salt funds belonging to the government are handled by foreign banks and are often retained a long time, thus depriving merchants and the Chinese government of the use thereof. Foreigners monopolize the lucrative managerial positions of the Chinese Customs Service. This system extended to land, wine and tobacco tax would amount to the progressive absorption of Chinese wealth by foreigners and to the exploitation of China by foreign interests. Avoidance of this should be had by making a central factor of the Chinese Administration and limiting foreign action to such control and assistance as involved the establishment of efficiency standards and obliging the Chinese themselves to enforce them, and, when pointed out by a foreign inspector, to eliminate any evil practice.

The system that is established ought to be flexible enough to avoid the evils of monopoly, should introduce publicity of all financial dealings, establish standards to be lived up to by the Chinese Administration—rather than cause the total displacing of Chinese by foreign management—should use foreign expertship with the object of stablizing the Chinese Administration, and should completely disassociate banking from the furnishing of materials and construction.

The Chinese government must realize that foreign money, unless lent for political purposes, cannot be obtained without giving the most ample security. The disorganization approaching to bankruptcy of Chinese finance is known throughout the world but it is not necessary nor desirable that as securities, concessions and natural resources should be given. The best security is improved methods of administration and of tax collection. The Chinese government must be ready to agree to establish strict methods of accounting and a civil service in which men will be dismissed for dishonesty and non-attention to duties but in which they will be absolutely secure as long as they perform their duties well. The foreign lenders are entitled to ask this as security and further to ask that foreign inspectors be employed who should be put fully in touch with every part of the administration. It shall not be their duty to administer but to point out cases in which the administration fails to carry out the rules agreed upon; and in such cases the Chinese administration shall be bound to improve its action.

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BY JULEAN ARNOLD

American Commercial Attache in China

THE new era in China has dawned. It is hard for some to realize the fact that the old China, the China of self sufficiency, the China of the Middle Kingdom has passed. The mind of the Chinese of to-day is changed. He frankly admits the weaknesses of his people and sees in the West ideas and institutions worthy of adoption and use. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed narration of the events of the past two decades which have led to this changed attitude of the Chinese of to-day over the Chinese of yesterday, when addressing a body of missionaries resident in China. Some of our missionaries appreciate full well the significance of the changed condition and are adapting their work to meet the needs and opportunities of this new China. This is particularly noticeable in the work of some of the missionary educational institutions.

One noticeble instance is the work of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Nanking, which through its very effective and able dean is coming into touch with new China and the leaders of thought in the new China in a very practical and progressive way. The work in sericulture, cotton growing and improvement in wheat and cereal crops which this department has on its program is attracting the attention and support of thinking Chinese and means much for both China and the work of the Nanking University. It is gratifying to note the effective way in which the dean of this college is becoming acquainted and working with the Chinese, and even more gratifying to note the whole hearted and substantial response on the part of the Chinese. Other instances of practical, progressive and effective work on the part of missionary institutions may be cited. There are on the other hand missionaries who are in effect perpetuating and trying to extend in China a sort of work of an academic nature which is not fitted for present day China. Present day China is crying hard for schools and other institutions which will fit her sons and daughters as farmers, laborers and tradesmen for the new era which has now dawned. In Shanghai out near the West Gate, the Kiangsu Educational Association recently opened an industrial school where 100 boys do all their own work, with no servants on the premises, under a system of self-government, devoting half day to book and half day to vocational education. $50,000 was collected from Chinese for the support of this work and more is pledged. It is of a high class order and is the beginning of something really worth while. There should be more missionary schools patterned on this basis. The Chinese child must learn the dignity of labor, must be trained to be an honest skilled laborer and an intelligent farmer if the new China is to prosper. The ideals of education as adopted and worked out in the Phillippine Islands are admirably well adapted to China and missionary societies could do no better than to send their men and women teachers to the Philippines to learn to know this remarkable system of education reputed to be the most progressive and best system of elementary education any where in the world. Instead of spending all their summers in China at summer resorts, our missionaries should be encouraged and given the facilities to visit the Philippines to bring back with them ideas and methods useful to their work in China. Our missionaries should also be encouraged to travel about and see more of China and more of other peoples' work in China. This will do much to keep them out of ruts, which some unconsciously fall into, on account of their circumscribed environment. There are scores of our missionaries in China who have resided in the country upwards of twenty years and have not yet visited the Capital of the country, reputed to be the most interesting city in the world. Certainly for the good of their work among the people with whom they are associated, they should know something of the Capital of the country and institutions. But far more important than this is that our missionaries should know something at first hand of their colleagues. Of still greater importance is a knowledge of what is being done by those in other fields of activity, to know something of the industrial, commercial and political developments in their communities, provinces and in the country generally, and of equal importance to know some of the bankers, merchants, industrial leaders in a way so as to understand the problems confronting these men and to try to be of service to them, at least to the extent of letting them appreciate fully the character of work which the mission offers. I believe many of our missionaries will be very pleasantly surprised in the substantial response which will come from many of the Chinese of position and influence. The trouble appears to be that some of our missionaries are devoting too much of their time to those who have it not in them to respond but in a feeble way.

The whole body of our missionaries is small in light of the population of this country and every effort should be made to reach those who in turn can reach the greatest numbers among their fellow men, in other words to labor with leaders, actual and potential. It would now seem that the time is at hand for our missionaries to look about with the object in view of securing a correct perspective and an appreciation of how he may make his work count for the most in the crying needs of the China of to-day, bearing in mind that modern industry, agriculture and commerce with their attendant problems are now coming to China far more rapidly than many imagine, and the missionary has a big opportunity in aiding to bring these to China in a way which may prove a real blessing to her people, but to meet this opportunity he must travel on the same train with the newer developments and make himself a part of them; otherwise he will be apart from them and probably have but little effect on them.

Peking, January 25, 1919.

Notes from Peking

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache to the American legation, has returned to Peking after a visit of ten days in Shanghai.

C. H. Tu, editor of the *Yi Shih Pao* ("Social Welfare") gave a dinner to various Chinese and foreign press representatives on Thursday evening, February 20.

The American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch were at home to the American community on Washington's birthday, February 22. Many American residents of Peking attended.

The draft regulations governing the issue of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan have been submitted to the President by the Cabinet for approval, and are expected to be shortly promulgated.

The Peking Choral Society will give a concert including a rendering of Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on Monday, March 3.

Sir Somerville Head, Second Secretary of the British legation, delivered a lecture at the British Legation Theater yesterday on "The Freedom of the Seas and the Balance of Power."

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peking gave a dinner to the American Chamber of Commerce in this city on Wednesday evening, February 19. Among the guests was the American Minister, Dr. Reinsch.

George Marchand, chief traction engineer of the Kinhan Railway, is about to return to France on

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08-019

several months' leave of absence after a sojourn of five and one half years in and near Peking.

Dwight W. Edwards, of the Peking Y. M. C. A., who underwent an operation at the Union Medical College Hospital for appendicitis last week, is progressing satisfactorily and is now entirely out of danger.

B. W. Fleisher, the proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser*, and his daughter, Miss Marion Fleisher, who arrived in Peking a week ago, have been ill with Spanish influenza since their arrival but have recovered.

The American legation here has received a lengthy petition from the Koreans resident in China setting forth the cruel measures employed by the Japanese authorities to exterminate the Koreans and requesting the American government to help deliver them out of their unhappy bondage.

Dr. Wellington Koo, one of the Chinese delegates to the European peace conference, has cabled to the government, stating that President Wilson has expressed his willingness to help China to effect a revision of her import tariff.

Dr. Giuseppe Panstinge, who has spent the last six years in Russia and Siberia, and has been stripped of all his possessions by the Bolsheviks twice during the past year, has arrived in Peking for a short stay before departing for Italy.

The American and Japanese Ministers called at the Foreign Office on Monday morning, February 17, and notified Chen Lu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the arrangements made by these two nations for the international administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Albert C. Chapin, formerly American Vice-Consul and Interpreter at Chefoo and Tientsin, and now stationed at Mukden in the same capacity, has arrived in Peking for a short visit and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lamb.

Chow Hsueh-hsi, the newly-appointed chief of the Cotton Industry Bureau, is now in Peking. He had an audience with the President, during which he discussed his plans. Mr. Chow is a former Minister of Finance.

Mme. D. B. L. Berg, the mother-in-law of General Munther, is shortly leaving Peking for Norway *via* Japan and the United States. Mme. Berg expects to spend a few months in New York with her son, Ingolf Berg, before sailing for Bergen.

On February 19 President Hsu gave a luncheon, among his guests being several of the Allied Ministers and the ranking secretaries of their respective legations, as well as certain members of the Cabinet and councillors of the President's Office and the Foreign Office.

Stewart P. Elliott, general manager for China of the firm of W. R. Grace & Company, is expected to arrive in Peking for a very long stay in the near future. Mr. Elliott is stationed permanently at Shanghai and left that city for Vladivostock and Harbin about a month ago.

The Peking section of the Girls' Scouts has now definitely come into being under the supervision of Miss Bess F. Graham, of the Y. W. C. A. The president of the section is Mary L. Burr; the vice-president, Ruth Dilley; secretary, Mary Baxter; treasurer, Mary Korns.

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, president of the World's Press Congress, and editor of the *Trans-Pacific*, a monthly magazine to be published in Japan, after a brief visit of a few days left Peking for America by way of Japan on February 18.

The annual general meeting of the Tientsin Press was held in the Gordon Hall Committee Room on Tuesday noon. A dividend of fifteen per cent was declared. Mr. Hunt, the retiring director, was re-elected. A vote of thanks to the staff and directors brought the meeting to a close.

Invitations have been sent out by the executive committee of the United War Work Campaign for a reception that is to be given by the American Minister at his residence to-morrow afternoon, February 23. On this occasion final reports will be given of the results of the United War Work Campaign in Peking.

Jean Knight, Commercial Attache to the French legation in Peking and to the French Embassy in Tokio, left Peking on February 16 to return to France on leave of absence. Mr. Knight will first go to Japan for a brief visit, after which he will travel to France by Canada and the United States.

On the evening of February 18 the President issued a mandate strictly forbidding the cultivation of the opium poppy. The mandate clearly indicates the stand which the President is taking against the militarists, who have all along been hand in glove with the big opium smuggling fraternity.

Maurice Hemmerdinger, junior partner in the firm of Hemmerdinger Brothers, Peking, is sailing for the United States and France on March 29 and will not return to Peking until the latter part of this year. Mr. Hemmerdinger visited America a year ago, returning to Peking last spring.

Richard H. Ritter is shortly leaving for Siberia, where he has signed up for Army Y. M. C. A. work for the rest of the year. Mr. Ritter came to China in September 1917, and since that time has lived in Peking as a Y. M. C. A. secretary. He intends to return to America as soon as his work in Siberia is finished.

Chang Shou-lin, director-general of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau, and General Yuan Nai-kuan, political adviser to the President, jointly gave a dinner in the Communications Museum on Monday evening, February 17. A number of high officials in the government, including General Tuan Chi-jui and the Cabinet Ministers, were present.

The report that Jeme Tien-yu, the celebrated Chinese railway engineer, will represent China on the Technical Committee in connection with the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railways Agreement is confirmed. A further conference will shortly be held at Vladivostock to arrange the final details of the scheme.

General Wang I-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, interviewed the President on Tuesday morning to report the result of his interview with General Ni Shih-chung, military governor of Anhwei.

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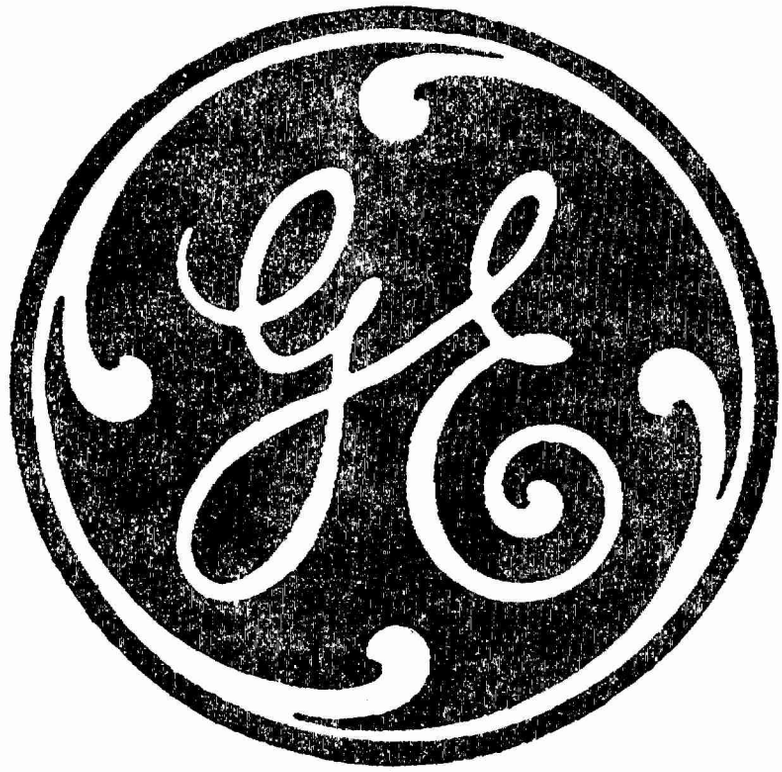

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08-021

According to General Wang, General Ni would strongly oppose any proposal for the dissolution of the Peking parliament.

Sun Pao-chi, director-general of the Customs Administration, has returned from Paotingfu, where he discussed the political situation with General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, at the request of the President. He has reported the result of his interview to the Chief Executive, and will leave for Shanghai in a day or two on a similar mission.

The Chinese government gives out the report in Peking that Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's chief delegate to the peace conference, has called on the French Foreign Office and informed them that it is the intention of China to confer on Marshal Foch the first class order of the Pao Kuang Chai Ho Decoration. It is the intention of the President to confer decorations on all the Allied leaders commanders.

On Thursday, February 20, the Chinese government sent a Note to the Japanese legation, accepting the Japanese proposal regarding the continuation of the loan agreement in connection with the War Participation Bureau, which has now been transferred into the National Defense Force Bureau. As a result of this act, Japan pays over to China the $17,000,000 due on the $20,000,000, according to press reports.

Both the Foreign Office and the Cabinet have issued official denials of the report that Lu Cheng-hsiang, chief of China's peace delegation to Europe, has tendered his resignation. It is further stated in the denials that the Chinese delegates in France are cooperating in perfect harmony without distinction of North or South China and that this unity on the part of the Chinese delegates has created a very favorable impression on the Allied peoples.

On Thursday afternoon, February 20, the Allied Ministers in Peking addressed a joint Note to the Chinese government complaining of the military interference on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The complaint is based on numerous grievances with respect to military interference with traffic on the line reported to the Diplomatic Body by the senior consul in Hankow, and attention is also called to the fact that the management of the railway, acting under instructions from the Ministry of Communications, has for a long time been discriminating in its distribution of cars in favor of one special company with transportation interests on the line.

The American College Women's Club of Peking was duly organized at a meeting held last Saturday afternoon. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mrs. Reinsch; president, Mrs. Arnold; vice-president, Mrs. Pettus; secretary, Mrs. Stifler; treasurer, Mrs. Wolferz. It was voted that active membership be open to any one who has graduated from an American college recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Associate membership is open to any woman who has done one year or more of work in any American college which gives a B. A. degree, and to any Chinese woman who had done one year or more of work in any American institution beyond a secondary school. The purpose of the club is to develop a closer relation, through social and intellectual activities, between American and Chinese women interested in American education.

Peking, February 22, 1919.

08-022

Who's Who in China

Liang Chi-chiao, a Promising Chinputang Leader

Liang Chi-chiao, who arrived at London on February 12, will go to Paris in a week or so to advise Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is now chief of the Chinese peace delegation to the European peace conference, regarding the Far Eastern questions to be brought up at the conference. A telegram was dispatched to Minister Lu by the Cabinet three days ago requesting him to consult Mr. Liang on all matters concerning China whenever he desires to have the views of an expert.

Mr. Liang is now fifty years old, and is considered a brilliant scholar, who is best known as Kang Yu-wei's most prominent disciple. He started the first Chinese daily newspaper in Peking before 1900. It was a small leaflet, containing only an editorial, which was given away gratuitously. Mr. Liang was proscribed, and had to fly for his life after the coup d'etat of 1898, which was a counter-movement against Kang Yu-wei's reform measures. He went to Japan and resided there for a number of years. When he was in Japan, he conducted a Chinese paper which was devoted to the cause of reform.

During his exile, Mr. Liang visited America, England and Europe, and through such visits learned much of social and political conditions abroad, about which he informed his fellow-countrymen through his writings. Like Kang Yu-wei, he advocated a limited monarchy in preference to a republic. Mr. Liang returned to China after the revolution of 1911, which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic. Soon after his return he started a daily paper in Tientsin advocating the spread of political education and the diffusion of general knowledge among the Chinese.

Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Vice-Minister of Justice in Yuan Shih-kai's first Cabinet, but he refused to accept the office, and preferred to edit the "Yung Yen Pao" ("Justice"), a bi-monthly periodical. In September of 1913 he was appointed Minister of Justice in Hsiung Hsi-ling's Cabinet of first-class men. This office he accepted. He resigned in 1914, and was appointed Head of the Currency Bureau, which was afterwards incorporated in the Ministry of Finanee in December of 1914 after his resignation from the Bureau.

Liang Chi-chiao rendered signal service to the country between 1914 and 1915 through his powerful writings denouncing Japan's ambition as was shown in the Twenty-one demands she presented. Towards the end of 1915, he opposed Yuan Shih-kai's imperialistic movement. He fled from Tientsin to Yunnan where he enlisted the support of his pupil, General Tsai Ao. The third revolution consequently commenced. It resulted in the collapse of the imperialistic movement and the restoration of the Republic.

In the spring of 1917 the question as to whether China should join the European war on the side of the Allies arose. Mr. Liang was called to Peking by General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Prime Minister, for consultation. Largely upon the advice of Mr. Liang, the Tuan Cabinet decided in favor of joining the war.

In July of the same year, General Chang Hsun launched forth the monarchical movement to set the little Manchu Emperor on the Throne again. Mr. Liang played an important part as an adviser to General Tuan Chi-jui in overthrowing the movement. Upon the second restoration of the Republic, he was appointed Minister of Finance, and also director-general of the Salt Administration. In December the Tuan Cabinet was overthrown, and Mr. Liang retired at the same time.

Mr. Liang is a leader of the Chinputang or Progressive Party, and has considerable influence over the literary people in China on account of his forcible pen. He is anti-Japanese and not pro-Japanese, as is popularly alleged.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

February 21. Based on the observations of British officers who have been investigating conditions in Germany it is announced from London that unemployment in Berlin increases daily, the total number of persons out of work having reached 200,000; it is believed that German food stocks will be exhausted within a few months; 30,000 tons of bacon and 5,000 tons of condensed milk have so far been sold to Germany by the British government; the lack of food supplies causes civil war in South Germany.——Mr. Borah, in the U. S. Senate, attacksthe League of Nations as a most radical change from the American policy of avoiding entangling relations.

February 23. Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview, declares that it is certain that the League of Nations would be established as soon as the peace preliminaries were signed.——The French press protests against the reported British proposal to sink the captured German fleet.

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JAPAN

February 21. Mr. Hara, the Japanese Premier, announces at Tokio that the Japanese government is determined to take every possible measure to stop the smuggling of opium into China; also to abolish the opium monopoly system in Formosa, Kwangtung and Tsingtao.

February 23. The Japanese authorities emphatically and officially deny that negotiations are proceeding with a view to the Japanese taking over the Russian rights and privileges in Outer Mongolia.

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February 25. In the House of Peers at Tokio, answering an interpellation regarding the reported internationalization of the Chinese railways, Mr. Shidehara replies that some Chinese were entertaining such an idea, but no step whatever had been taken.

CHINA

February 23. The proposal to internationalize the Chinese railways continues to be a dominant topic in Peking; the scheme is being strenuously opposed by the pro-Japanese group in the Cabinet.

SIBERIA

February 24. Reports from Harbin indicate increasing Bolshevik activity in the Maritime Provinces; the Bosheviks continue to concentrate large groups of armed men in the region of the Suchansk Mine.

February 26. Admiral Koltchak in a recent statement explains the reasons why the supreme power ought to be delivered into the hands of one man, declaring that the first problem the ruler and government of Siberia had determined to deal with was the final dissolution and destruction of Bolshevism, for which purpose a disciplined army was an urgent necessity.

GENERAL

February 11. The U. S. House of Representatives passes an Army Appropriation Bill for over a million dollars; the House eliminates the Senate's proposal for a standing army of 540,000 and the Bill, which is now being returned to the Senate, restricts voluntary enlistments during times of peace to 175,000 men.

February 17. Influenza spreads rapidly throughout the British Isles.

February 20. It transpires that the assailant of M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, is a young anarchist named Cottin; he is to be tried at the Assizes under the law of 1893, under which he is liable to the death penalty; M. Clemenceau is declared by the doctors to be out of danger.

February 21. Herr Kurt Eisner, president of the Council of Bavarian Ministers, is assassinated at Munich while leaving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Diet.

February 23. As a result of the assassination of Herr Kurt Eisner, the Premier of Bavaria, there is a general uproar in the country and while the Diet at Munich was in session several shots were fired from the public gallery, one bullet hitting Herr Auer, the Minister of Home Affairs, and another killing a Deputy.

February 24. President Wilson arrives in Boston from France aboard the s. s. *George Washington* after a stormy voyage of such violence that the escorting warships were lost *en route*.

America

Holders of United States war savings stamps who may have incomplete books need feel no anxiety for that reason as they will have value at maturity. The assistant director of Government Savings, Vernon Monroe, advises that these stamps be held and carefully preserved until they mature in 1923. The counsel often given with regard to the war savings stamps, that they be put away and temporarily forgotten, holds good also with relation to Liberty bonds, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*.

It is interesting to learn that state foresters in the United States are reporting many applications from returning soldiers for outdoor work. Professor F. W. Rane, State Forester of Massachusetts, points out that forestry gives immediate employment, and is not dependent upon a great outlay of money. There is judicious cutting to be done while the winter lasts, and extensive planting awaits the spring. Here is work which needs to be performed, while men to undertake it are coming into the labor market much faster than are taken care of, as may be judged from the report made by the chairman of Boston's labor board that only 61 out of 571 applicants had been placed in positions. It will be easier to forestall a serious labor situation before it comes than to meet it afterward, yet neither the state nor the federal authorities seem to be acting very rapidly.

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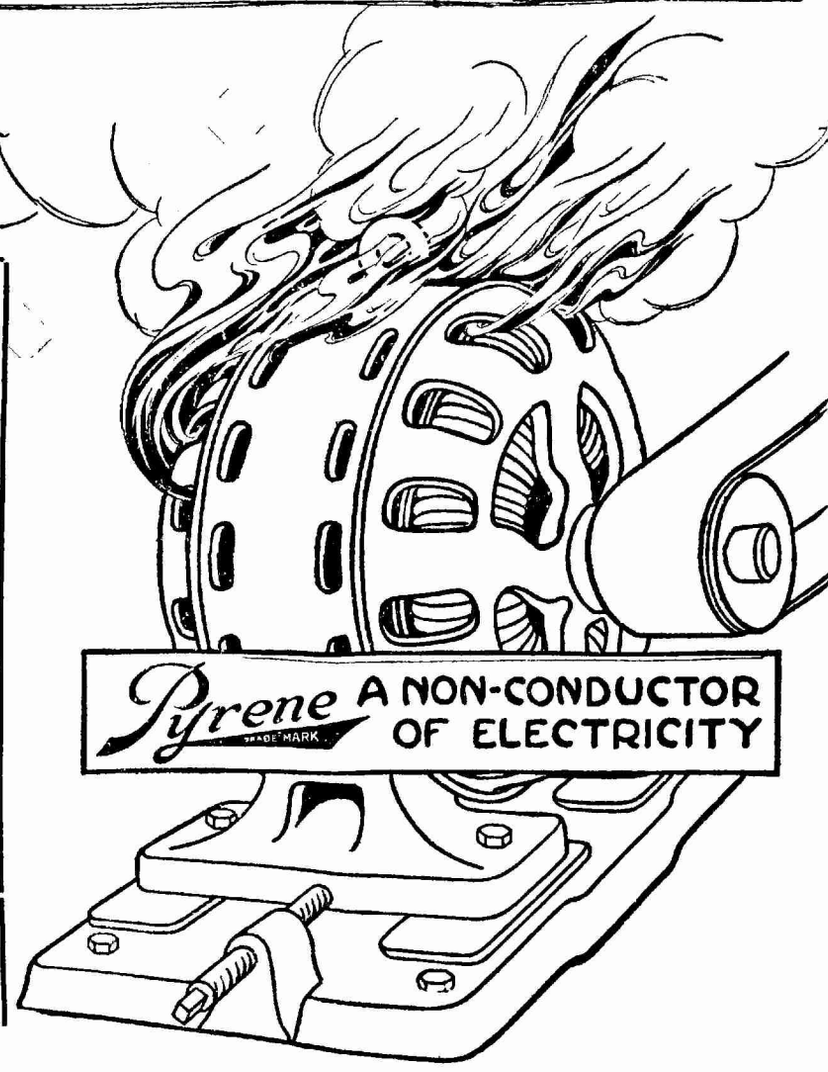

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08-025

Men and Events

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Lunt on Thursday, February 27, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.

James Cowen, of the British-American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, departed for Hankow on Wednesday, February 26, where he will remain for the next four months.

Dr. H. Chatley, of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, delivered an address on "Some Problems on Silt" before the Engineering Society for China on Tuesday afternoon, February 25.

Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu province, who became suddenly ill on February 21, has tendered his resignation by telegraph to the Peking authorities.

Paul Hutchinson, who is engaged in editorial work for the Methodist Mission in China, will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock.

Invitations have been issued by the American Company., S. V. C., Glee Club for a smoker to be given on Monday, March 3, at the Carlton Cafe at 8.45 p. m. A good program has been arranged and refreshments will be served.

A concert and informal dance is planned to be given by St. Patrick's Society on March 17 as the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The annual meeting of the society took place at the Palace Hotel on February 26, at which forty members were present.

It is reported that the pupils and part of the faculty of the Shanghai American School who have been suffering from influenza are improved and only one new case has developed since Monday, February 24. A number of influenza cases are reported throughout the Western district.

The death occurred on Monday evening, February 24, of Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, of Shanghai. Mrs. Sutterle was 55 years old and was born in Philadelphia, and has been a resident of Shanghai for the past 19 years. The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday, February 25.

A large shipment of Red Cross supplies, including 366 cases of clothing for the refugees, was shipped to Vladivostock on Friday, February 28, per s. s. *Penza*. A gift of the Chinese Women's Red Cross Society of Peking, an organization recently formed, consisting of 258 cases of supplies was also sent.

A meeting of the Saturday Club will be held on Saturday, March 1, at the Carlton Cafe at 12.15 p. m. Capt. J. B. Fearn will address the meeting on "Some Observations After Two Years in France," the chairman will be A. G. Stephen, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Edward I. Ezra, chairman of the Municipal Chinese Educational Committee, has offered to provide scholarships at the Hongkong University for two pupils from the Public School for Chinese and for one pupil from the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese and his offer has been accepted by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Among the passengers who are planning to depart on the s. s. *Columbia* Saturday, March 1, are the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri and two daughters; E. B. Gregory and A. Spencer, of the British American Tobacco Co.; O. G. Stein, of the Robert Dollar Company; T. P. Deane, of Fearon, Daniel & Company, and Mrs. Deane; F. B. Jensen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and Mrs. Jensen.

A memorial service in honor of the late Mrs. Laura Mocatta Kadoorie was held at the Palace Hotel on Sunday evening, February 23. Mrs. Kadoorie lost her life as the result of a fire at her residence at Bubbling Well Road. E. I. Ezra was in the chair, and those on the platform were M. Wilden, Consul-General for France; C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China; N. E. B. Ezra, Mr. Myers and others. Many addresses were given in tribute to Mrs. Kadoorie.

Judge C. S. Lobingier received congratulations on Tuesday, February 25, upon the completion of five years of service in the U. S. Court for China, passing the limit served by either of his predecessors. An indication of the growth of the Court's business during that period is the fact that while the cases filed up to the time of his arrival aggregated only 370 the number of the case last filed is 734, making the business of the past five years practically equal to that of the preceding eight. Of the new cases 104 were filed during 1918.

The *North China Daily News'* Peking correspondent in a recent telegram states that the pro-German attitude of Dutch officials in China still continues. A request by China for a re-examination of the list of German consular officials in Shanghai, who remained behind to assist the Dutch officials in looking after German interests, and the number of which has unduly swollen, evoked a strong reply from the Dutch Consul, who wrote that the repatriation was a flagrant breach of international law, and that all unpleasant consequences of such violence would naturally fall back on China. Such language is strongly resented by the Chinese government.

During the past week over 8,000 Russian prisoners of war, released from the prison camps of Germany, passed through Chyiliabinsk on the way to their homes throughout Siberia. Many of these men were taken prisoner at the beginning of the war and have suffered every privation and hardship imaginable in the prison camps of Germany. The Young Men's Christian Association is cooperating with the military authorities and the people of Chyliabinsk in caring for these worthy men as they pass through. The Association is presenting to each man a few cigarettes, a pound of sugar, an ounce of tea, a teapot and a wooden spoon, all with a hearty welcome back to the homeland and best wishes for a happy reunion of families long separated.

More than 1,200 persons were present at the annual social function of the American Company, S. V. C., on Saturday evening, February 22, at the Town Hall, Shanghai. This is the first annual event

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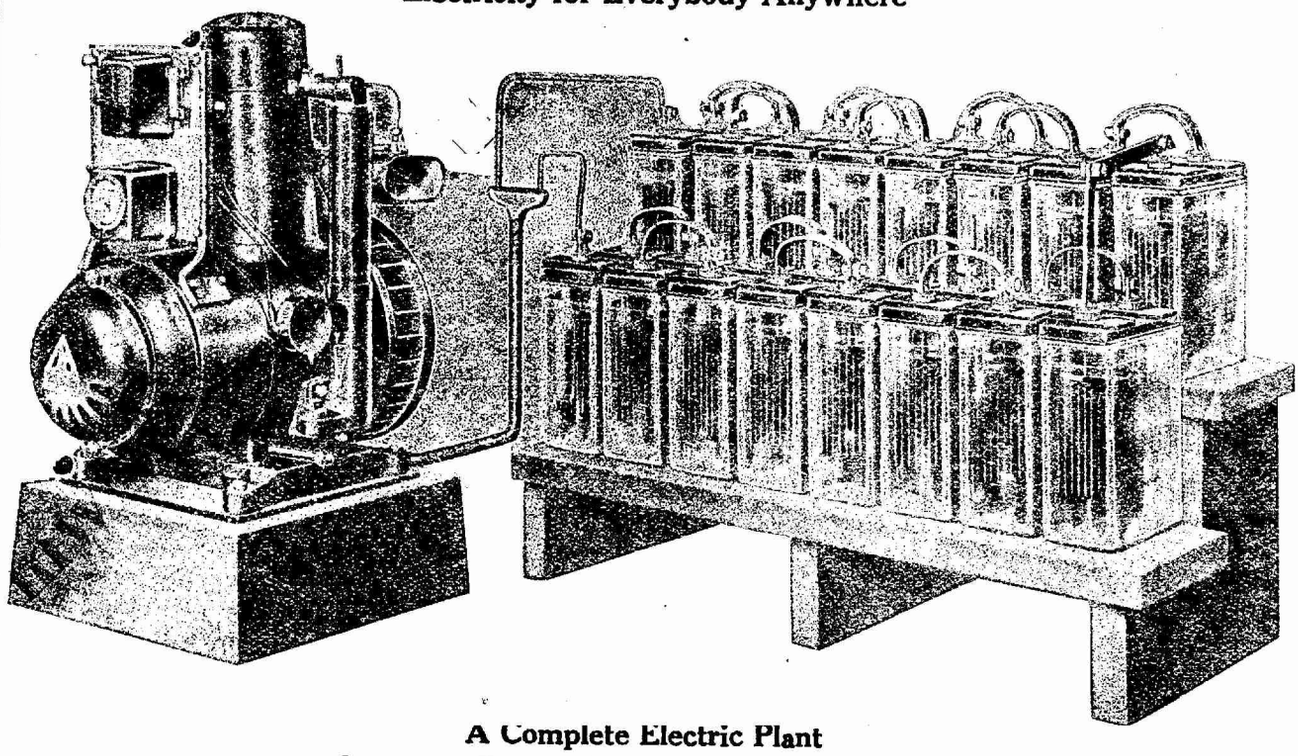

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of the American Company since 1914. The hall was tastefully and artistically decorated for the occasion with colored lights, Allied banners, Japanese lanterns, and flags and a Liberty Bell was erected in the center of the ball room. Around the walls were the shields of the various states, supported with other decorations. At one end of the hall was a large picture of George Washington. A buffet supper was served during the evening. Congratulations are due the various committees who were responsible for the success of the evening.

In Memoriam

Laura M. Kadoorie

Remarks of Judge Lobingier at the Memorial Services

(February 23, 1919)

It seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle" for me to address an audience like this on any topic connected with the life of Madame Kadoorie. You who have been her neighbors and intimate personal friends for many years—who have known first hand of her countless charities and other good works—need no word from me. Yet there is one phase of her altruistic activity upon which it may not be inappropriate for me to speak—both because it is more recent and has come under my immediate observation—and that is her part in the Jewish national movement.

I am sure that it must be a great source of comfort to her bereaved husband to recall that in their last years together this devoted couple found a common and congenial cause to which they could give their best efforts jointly and joyously. We Christians like to think of the Jewish home life as ideal—for we are somewhat familiar with that thoroughly and typically Jewish home at Nazareth, of which we have a glimpse in that beautiful painting which hangs in the Guildhall at London, entitled "The Youth of Our Lord"—and we know that in the Kadoorie home there was common purpose, devotion to the same ideals, and unity of action. Here were well illustrated the words of Longfellow in Hiawatha, drawing his figure from the familiar Indian weapon,

> "As the bow unto the cord is
> So the man unto the woman is;
> Tho she bends him she obeys him
> Tho she draws him yet she follows—
> Useless each without the other."

It would be presumptious for me to discuss the form of a memorial to our departed friend—for I am sure that we are all agreed that there should be a memorial—but may I suggest that it would be most appropriate if her name could be perpetuated in one or more of the numerous enterprises which are now or hereafter being inaugurated in Palestine for the repatriation of her people? If it would be too ambitious to plan for a Kadoorie colony in Zion, a Laura Kadoorie school or similar institution in one of those new Zionist colonies which are soon to spring up would be a fitting counterpart to the Kadoorie schools of Shanghai and Bagdad and a fitting monument to one who in her lifetime answered so accurately to the description by her co-religionist, the poet author of the last chapter of the Book of Proverbs—that precious fragment of Israel's "Wisdom" literature. That idyllic picture of the "worthy woman" of long ago has been quoted in part, as it deserves to be, by other speakers here to-night but it will bear repetition,

> "For her value is far above gems.
>
> The heart of her husband trusteth in her,
> So that he shall have no lack of gain.
>
> She doeth him good and not evil
> All the days of her life. * * *
>
> She stretcheth out her hands to the poor;
> Yea, she reacheth them forth to the needy. * * *
>
> Her husband is known in the gates,
> When he sitteth among the elders of the land. * * *
>
> Strength and dignity are her garb;
> And she faceth the future with joy.
>
> She openeth her mouth with wisdom;
> And the law of kindness is on her tongue.
>
> She looketh well to the ways of her household,
> And eateth not the bread of idleness.
>
> Her children rise up, and call her blessed;
> Her husband also, and he praiseth her, saying
>
> 'Many daughters have wrought worthily
> But thou excellest them all.'
>
> Favor is fickle, and comeliness vain;
> But a woman that feareth Jahweh shall be praised.
>
> Give her of the fruit of her hands;
> And let her own works praise her in the gates."

Allied Community Meets to Pass Resolutions on Repatriation of Enemy Subjects

More than two thousand Allied nationals attended the meeting held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, February 24, for the purpose of passing resolutions dealing with the cruel treatment by the enemy of Allied soldiers and the repatriation of enemy subjects. Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain, presided over the meeting. As a result of the meeting two resolutions were unanimonsly passed: (1) This assembly of members of civilized nations records the sense of horror and indignation with which it has learned of the inhuman treatment to which prisoners of war have been subjected by the enemy Powers—treatment of such brutality as would shame the most barbarous race—and, while expressing its deep sympathy with the survivors and its commiseration with the relatives of those who succumbed, desires the chairman to convey to the representatives of the Allied Powers the request that they impress upon their respective governments its conviction of the necessity of bringing the instigators and perpetrators of such an outrage on civilization to a punishment commensurate with the heinousness of their crimes, in accordance with the usage of civilized nations towards common malefactors. (2) This assembly of Shanghai residents expresses its appreciation of the action of the Chinese government in repatriating the Germans resident in China, at the same time voicing the hope that no exemptions will be granted, and that no Germans will re-enter China until such time as may be agreed upon by the Allies; and

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that the chairman be requested to ask his Allied colleagues to telegraph this resolution to their respective Ministers for communication to the Chinese government.

Red Cross Work in Siberia

The Hawaii and Far Eastern Chapters of the American Red Cross are giving magnificent support to the work of the Red Cross in Siberia and have pledged themselves to continue the stream of hospital equipment for the first five months of 1919. Mrs. Alice G. Payne, supervisor of Women's Work for the Far Eastern Chapters of the American Red Cross, 14th Division, has arrived at Vladivostock to report to Colonel R. B. Teusler, Red Cross Commissioner to Siberia, on the Chapter production outlook for the first half of the current year. Mrs. Payne undertook her duties as supervisor at the request of A. L. Castle, field representative, 14th Division, at the beginning of the year. She has just completed a swing around the main Chapter headquarters under her jurisdiction. Previous to a trip to the States largely on Red Cross business, she is conferring with Colonel Teusler and the other members of the Siberian Commission on the details of Chapter production work, so that vitally necessary supplies from points near to the Siberian field can be maintained without diminution. Mrs. Payne reports that during January, February, March, April and May the Hawaii, China and Philippines Chapters will ship hospital equipment for 600 beds. The Japan Chapter, during February, March and April, will ship equipment for 70 beds and in addition is sending surgical dressings, gauze and absorbent in large quantities. The Hawaii, China and Philippines Chapters will provide Siberia during this period with 9,000 pajamas, 12,000 handkerchiefs, 12,000 shirts, 12,000 pillow cases, 9,000 pair of socks, 6,000 bath towels and large quantities of convalescent gowns, convalescent suits, bed socks, slippers, underwear, bed spreads, comfort bags and clothes. The Japan Chapter covers the same list of equipment with proportionate quantities furnished. Together the Chapters will also provide a great deal of operating room equipment, including 800 operating gowns for doctors, 800 for nurses, 2,000 dressing towels, 1,600 sheets, 3,200 towels and 800 masks. The Siberian Commission has called on the Far Eastern and Hawaii Chapters for a number of emergency orders and in every case met with a prompt and gratifying response. While Mrs. Payne was on her recent inspection trip, Red Cross workers in Siberia telegraphed her an emergency order for a thousand mattress covers and for sheets and gauze. The telegram reached her in Shanghai and the order was filled quickly. The China Central Committee made immediate arrangements to send 5,000 bandages from stock in hand and arranged for making 4,000 sheets and shipping at an early date. The Philippines Chapter ordered 1,000 mattress covers made at once and shipped to Vladivostock, together with 2,000 sheets, and the spirit of the Philippines organization was further shown when, during Mrs. Payne's inspection visit, it appropriated $25,000 to be sent to the Siberian Commission and spent at its discretion for relief work. Although the armistice has been signed and there is no fighting in Siberia in which American troops are engaged, Red Cross workers in the Far East are "carrying on" until instructions come to cease their drive. The special needs for Chapter production will be filled until May 31 and it is expected that by that time the National Red Cross will have made arrangements to keep up the stream of supplies in case a long campaign by the Red Cross in Siberia is in prospect.

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Whenever your skin feels dry or drawn, or your face shows fatigue, you will find an application of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** remarkably refreshing. Entirely free from oil and absolutely greaseless, it lies cool and smooth on the skin for an instant, then Vanishes.

Miss Hartwell of Foochow Receives Medals for Industrial Work

EARLY in June the Foochow newspapers printed in full the formal request sent through the Mayor by fifty-seven of the gentry, members of the Chamber of Commerce and Educational Boards to the governor, that, in accordance with Article I, Section III of "Regulations for granting rewards, namely for public works," he himself would grant and petition the President also to grant medal and "honorary board" to an American, Miss Hartwell of Foochow. To quote the governor's investigations in returning a favorable reply: "At Foochow Miss Hartwell has established the orphanage, also schools to teach agriculture, carpentry and masonry and a girls' industrial school for weaving and sewing, all counted together being a large responsibility requiring a large expenditure of money. Also she has in two instances helped to give relief to the poor, during flood and at the time of the revolution. Truly to attempt to find amongst our own people one such is most difficult, but she, although an American, lives amongst us here in Foochow as a Fukienese looking on us as her own. When we are hungry it is as if she herself were starving, when our people are drowning it is as if she herself were in like danger, from her own heart has sprung the desire to nourish and teach this people. Her gracious life has spread to the orphans and poor and those in distress, extending to those far and near."

The President of China having reported favorably and Hon Kwo, head of the gentry, having received at his home the medals and "honorary boards" from the President and governor and also having the testimonials from himself and the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Education, these gifts were taken according to Chinese custom through various streets of the city accompanied by the governor's and the Salt Bureau's bands, sent by those offices for the occasion, to the home of Miss Hartwell.

Early in the afternoon the guests arrived first to see the exhibition of the orphan girls attending the various mission girls' schools who were in different rooms of Miss Hartwell's home arranged in the five colors of the Chinese flag. The girls were drawing maps and globes, writing Chinese essays, doing arithmetic problems, reading English and doing Red Cross sewing to show their part in helping win the war for democracy. Later these girls, together with younger ones from kindergartens and primary schools, marched in procession with the daughters of Superintendents Yeh and Chen and Mrs. Liu dressed to represent Columbia, Britannia, France and Italy to stand in the form of the Chinese character for "Industrial" to hear the Governor's speech of presentation, which in part is as follows:

"To-day the President of the Republic of China presents to Miss Hartwell of the United States of America an 'honorary board' inscribed with the characters '*Li Shan Hao Shih*' (Joy in Philanthropy—Delight in Giving Charity) and the military governor is happy to come here himself on this festive occasion.

"Miss Hartwell living in Fukien has carried on the good work begun by her parents over sixty years ago, establishing the orphanage, manual training and agricultural school, the cost of which have been tens of thousands of dollars. She has twice collected funds for the relief of sufferers, helping many thousands of people. She has devoted herself to philanthropy so she may be called gracious and loyal.

"Therefore the military governor wrote to the Board of the Interior requesting it to beg the President to present an honorary board to Miss Hartwell with these four characters. The Board of the Interior itself decided to present a medal also, so the military governor now presents this 'board' and medal as tributes to Miss Hartwell's merit.

"To-day all classes come to honor Miss Hartwell's work. The military governor has also come, because this lady never tires of doing good whether she receives honor or not. Those who do good should be rewarded if they are our own country women; how much more if they are foreign guests in our country. The military governor has found Miss Hartwell doing good works, both in collecting funds for relief as that in work on a large scale she had made up in times of distress for the deficiencies of our official arrangements, while in work on a small scale she has set an example to society in general. It is fitting that this honor should be paid to-day not only to celebrate the merits of Miss Hartwell, but also that all the people of Fukien should learn a lesson from her example. The military governor speaks these few words to express his appreciation of Miss Hartwell's virtues."

As H. B. M. Consul Wilkinson was unexpectedly detained from coming, Vice-Consul W. W. Myers of Pagoda, after a few appropriate words of his own, read the following speech by Consul Wilkinson, the Doyen of the Consular Body at Foochow: "It is scarcely necessary for me to assure Miss Hartwell of the great pleasure it is to her many friends in Foochow that the admirable work which she has done for the poor and especially for the destitute orphans of Fukien has received the official recognition which it so richly deserves. To me it has always been a kind of grievance that the immense good done in China by missionary institutions such as industrial homes like these, orphanages, blind schools, hospitals and similar charities, have not been adequately appreciated by the officials and people of this country, and it is therefore all the more gratifying to come across a case like Miss Hartwell's in which the self-sacrificing labors of a missionary in the interests of the poor have earned the genuine gratitude of all classes of people among whom she has cast her lot.

"It is in token of this gratitude that the distinctions of which Miss Hartwell is the happy recipient to-day have been conferred on her, but appreciation felt by the Chinese of this city, from the governor downwards, for her work here was shown long ago by the generous contributions which they have made to the support of the Fukien Homes and other institutions with which Miss Hartwell's name is connected. For although these very practical charities were originally started with funds provided by the *Christian Herald* newspaper and other benevolent people in the United States, it is not perhaps as well known as it should be that their continued existence depends on monthly gifts from the various Fukien government departments and such voluntary contributions as Miss Hartwell is able to collect for them with the help of her friends."

A few American board mission children representing the Red Cross then sang a verse of "The Star Spangled Banner" before Miss Hartwell gave a few closing words of thanks. She expressed her sense of unworthiness to receive this recognition because the real credit was due the kind friends in America, China and Canada who had so generously given to the support of the work. She explained how no foreigner resided either in the Orphanage, Manual Training School or Girls Industrial so that the entire responsibility of care in case of incendiarism or theft was borne by the faithful Chinese workers whose devotion made this work possible. Also the fact that the board of management of the Orphanage was composed of half Chinese and half nationals of America and Britain, showed the close cooperation of Chinese and Westerners in all the work. Moreover while the Orphanage was started by the gifts from the *Christian Herald* for 200 orphans for seven years, at present it is dependent upon the monthly gifts from the various Fukien government officers for over $600 per month and is helped by the gift of $5,000 from the Chamber of Commerce and individual gifts of Chinese, the gift of $1,000 by Mr. Ling leading the list. Also gifts from the Anglo-Chinese College and Foochow College have been a great help. She regretted lack of time to tell of the devotion of Mr. Lau and Mr. Siek who had given their lives to the work until called to their heavenly reward, but could not omit special mention of Miss Wiley who carried on the relief for the Manchus during the days of danger and difficulty introducing the large weaving industry for women and children while Miss Hartwell herself was on furlough helping to raise funds. The great help of Dr. Sandison, an editor, and the whole staff of the *Christian Herald*, as well as Mrs. Douglas Smith, treasurer of Beacon Hill Farm Association, deserved very special mention.

The crying need of the hour is enlarged industrial work for the boys who are fast becoming young men, and for this she begged all to do their utmost that this heaviest burden of her heart might be lifted. In closing Miss Hartwell referred to this as the anniversary of her father's birthday, saying that could she speak for his wish to-day, she was sure it would be that every one of the friends attending could rejoice in the grace of God as he did. She referred to the noble interest in charity on the part of Governor Li's mother, who

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This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex, $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

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set an example to all the women in the province with her desire to help the orphans, so to her, as to the governor, the gentry and members of the Chamber of Commerce and educators and all, she extended her most respectful thanks.

Annual Meeting of Community Mutual Improvement Society

The annual meeting of the Community Mutual Improvement Society (north of and near Wang Pang Bridge, North Szechuen Road Extension) took place on last Saturday, February 22, at 8 p. m. in the Grace Baptist Church. About forty persons attended in addition to the 50 students.

After prayer by Pastor T. K. Voong and a violin solo by Miss Woodberry, the chairman, Dr. Fong F. Sec, read his report. It contained many interesting points, and showed that the society had been very active. Since the establishment of the society, two Christmas entertainments have been given to the poor children in the vicinity. In 1917 they entertained 700 "dirty and ragged, but happy and orderly children." In 1918 the entertainments were held in two churches simultaneously for 1,000 children, and the committee hopes to entertain 1,500 children on Christmas this year. For two years the late Mrs. Geo. F. Fitch was very energetic in this work. A benefit concert was held last year, from which the society raised a fund for carrying out charitable works. They tried to open a school for children of the beggars, but when representatives went around to enrol the students, the beggar parents claimed a fee of 30 cents a day for each child, this being the amount each child can get by begging. For this reason the students now admitted are mostly children of ricsha coolies and other poor classes. They sang two songs that evening, and did it so well that the audience was greatly moved. Several lectures on hygiene by Dr. S. M. Woo were attended by large and appreciative audiences. The committee is planning some more lectures to educate the community. For apprentices of the shops in the locality, who have no opportunity to get education, the society opened a Free Evening School. Thirty young men are now studying in that school. A play ground adjoining the Grace Baptist Church is open to boys and girls. Under the direction of Mr. Clark some boys of the Junior Department of the Y. M. C. A. come to supervise the boys at play. The committee is trying to get ladies of the Y. W. C. A. Physical Training School to supervise the girls. There is a pingpong table and other games in the school for amusement of the students. The committee is planning to undertake more work this year. Some suggestions, as starting an institute for the servants, giving lectures to parents on how to take care of their children, providing a shelter for ricsha coolies, were given by Dr. Rawlinson. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Lee, showed a balance of $101.60 in the treasury, and the balance from last Christmas entertainment amounting to $45.-44 is deposited with the Sincere Co. for use of Christmas this year. A vocal solo was given by Mrs. H. C. Mei, and a piano solo by Miss Z. F. Lin before and after the moving picture show. Refreshments were served after the election of officers for 1919. They are: Dr. Fong F. Sec, chairman; Dr. F. Rawlinson, vice-chairman; B. E. Lee, secretary; and Mrs. T. H. Lee, treasurer.

American Women's College Club Meets at Institution for the Blind

More than 40 members of the American Women's College Club were present at the last meeting held at the home and school of Mrs. G. B. Fryer, at No. 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai. A short business session was held after which the meeting adjourned and the members were conducted through the various class rooms to view the exhibition of work done by the students in the Blind School. The students vary in ages from 5 to 18 years old and each is supplied with some work to keep their minds and hands active. A special feature is being worked out at the present time in the way of hand-woven rugs in all colors, as well as reed sun blinds which will be placed on sale at a small cost as soon as a sufficient number is completed. There has been wonderful progress of the physical and musical side of this institution, as well as in the industrial department. In China as well as in foreign countries, more and more stress is being laid on vocational training, and this is especially true in regard to the blind. More than two-thirds of those who pass through an Institution for the Blind, or even those who become blind later in life will have to depend upon some industrial work for their livelihood. This has been demonstrated very fully in the results of St. Dunstan's in England, and in the same kind of work in America and France. The industrial department

is therefore the most important in the work for the blind.

The furniture made in the rattan department is certainly equal to that in any of the shops in Shanghai, the frames being made by the teacher, while the blind boys fill in the rattan. They work as rapidly as those with sight and quite as accurately. It is hard for the small number already proficient to keep up with the many orders that come in. Chairs are also repaired and there seems to be an extensive variety of baskets and small necessary furniture, which these blind boys are able to make. In the weaving room, there are several looms for weaving cloths, belts and tape, and the finished work is well worth the small price charged for it. There are also small wall looms, for weaving rugs and verandah cushions, and these are certainly splendid for use during the summer months, as they do not slip on varnished or polished floors. Reed sun blinds for summer are also made, and there should be an extensive sale for these. One of the most interesting sights was the smaller boys cutting paper chains and rolling beads; everything must have a beginning, and these showed bright prospects for the future of the institution. The institution is very badly off in a financial way, and it is hoped that all who possibly can will come to its assistance, so that it will not be necessary to close down a work which has already done so much good that is so badly needed in China just now.

M. C. P.

Chinese Government Railways

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Correspondence

The Question of the American Brewer

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Your letter in appreciation of our protest against the coming of American brewers to China, and your editorial on the subject in your issue of December 28, were both greatly appreciated. We admire the stand you take consistently on this and all similar matters. In your editorial referred to above you suggest that the missionaries ought to agitate also against "the Japanese who are selling beer and other intoxicating and habit forming beverages and drugs." That is true; but there are two things that may be advanced in defence on the part of the missionary. First of all, the missionary feels a greater responsibility for the doings of his countrymen than he does for those of the Japanese. Secondly, he protests against the damning of China with a damnation that his own country has abolished. Japan is not yet on the water wagon. Furthermore, it is hardly necessary to say that a protest against evil stands a better chance of being listened to when raised in the hearing of America. The insidious, sneaking methods of the Japanese trader in drugs and kindred poisons, protected by extraterritoriality and the indifference of his government to the foul reputation which he has already heaped up for his country, baffle the reformer. But, to say that the missionary has done nothing to stop illicit trading, would be wrong. First of all, he preaches against the use of the goods. Secondly, he refuses admittance to church membership and entrance to his schools to those who refuse to give up the bad habits contracted from the use of Japanese-sold opium and morphine, and in the case of some missions, even the use of beer and cigarettes is tabooed. Moreover, the missionary has done and is doing something to stop the sale of drugs. I dare not speak for the whole of China, but I think that in many places there has been and is surely the effort put forth, that we have been and are making locally. A few years ago we here approved of a plan which, if carried out, would have killed the business here. Some influential men were to arrange with the police that an officer should be stationed outside each morphine shop, of which we have five here in a place of 15,000 population, and take each purchaser of morphine to a place where he should be kept until cured. None of the missionaries got cold feet on that proposition, but somebody in authority did, and the plan was never carried out. Quite recently we have made purchases at each of the shops and sent the name and location in to a missionary in Peking who is attempting to drive these illicit traders out, and also to a newspaper in Tientsin which is collecting data to make it so warm for the Japanese that they will take measures to drive these traders out. We have taken up the matter with the local official and he has told us that nothing could be done to stop them; that the last official here prosecuted one of the Japanese, *i. e.* sent him to the Japanese consul in Tientsin who, according to report, fined him $40. The defendant got back to Changli before the police who went with him did (mark the swiftness of Japanese justice) and went right on with his business. We are told that he averages $80 per day in his sales of morphine, so a little fine of $40 was no more than a pin prick in a year's business. We note with considerable amazement that the Japanese are now saying that they disapprove of

the traffic and are taking measures to stop it. If they really mean what they say, they could suppress the production of the stuff in Japan and prevent its being sent through the mails that pass through the Japanese Post Office, which we are informed is the chief distributing agent; and we would need to do nothing in the way of agitation here in China; for the business would die a natural death. With regard to Japanese beer, while it is not up to the American brand in quality, I am sure I speak at least for my own mission when I say that as soon as Japan abolishes "booze" in her own land we shall be glad to agitate the proposition that it is only fair for her to put a stop to the sale of Japanese beer in China.

HENRY H. COWLAND.

Changli, China, January 4, 1919.

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Dear Sir: Two or three weeks ago your editorial columns contained a few words on the subject of American brewers coming to China, in which you called attention to the fact that propaganda directed at Japanese breweries would be a consistent move, if American brewers were to be condemned.

This week you publish a quotation from *Eastern Engineering*, the main argument in which is that the importation or sale of liquors will help to combat the use of opium, This argument is rather remarkable, as is also the sentence "Until recently all cravings for *stimulants* have been satisfied by the use of opium." You notice I have underlined the word *stimulants*, and I think it is not necessary to point out to you why I have done so.

This quotation is given without editorial comment on the truth or otherwise of its arguments, and I suppose, therefore, the sentiment expressed is that held by the REVIEW? I hope that is not true, as I should like to continue the interest I have had in the magazine, and the confidence I have held in its altruistic motives.

R. P. MONTGOMERY.

Lowrie Institute,

Shanghai, January 18, 1919.

Editorial Note:—In the comments in the REVIEW and also in the reproduction of the editorial comment from *Eastern Engineering* on the subject of brewing and distilling in China, it was not the purpose of this journal to defend the American brewer who announced that "he was coming to China to start a brewery." Our purpose was to point out the fact that it is always an interesting trait in human nature to attack and criticise the obvious. In other words, various religious and secular organizations in various parts of China held meetings and passed resolutions of protest immediately after the news reports carried the information that an American brewer was planning to come to China with his business after America went "dry," while no action to our knowledge has been taken by any of these organizations against the Japanese or other nationals who for several years have been promoting these interests in this country. In the opinion of the REVIEW the American brewers should not be permitted to come to China after America goes dry, and furthermore we do not believe they legally can come to China. On the other hand we do not think they should be singled out for criticism, merely because *one* brewer announced in a public interview that he was coming to China.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

China's Peace Conference

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese newspaper)

Three principal questions are facing the peace conference, which opens to-day. First the reorganization of the army and the settlement of the many military questions. Finance disputes between the North and South and the internal cause of friction in each province must also receive immediate attention. Secondly, the most important and difficult problems are those concerning the permanent constitution, the parliament and the presidency. As regards the constitution there can be no question that the Temple of Heaven version should be followed and completed. After the completion of the constitution the parliament will of course have closed its term and a new election will have to be held. As to the President a new election will have to be held to complete the process of law. Lastly, every ounce of energy should be devoted to the creation of an organ which would draw up a system for the military administration and local government. It would not be a bad idea for the peace conference to arrive at a definite understanding on this point. These are only some of the more important questions. We hope the delegates will find satisfactory solutions to all of them with the view that the interest and welfare of the people will be placed before every thing else.

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese paper in Shanghai)

The life of the country hangs on the results of the peace conference. It is our hope therefore that the delegates will remember the wish of the people and the relationship of China with the world Powers. The task of the conference is not merely to secure peace, since there can be enmity between the North and South, but to devise means to establish a stable government. The thing is to remove obstructions and the cause of internal strife. The plan to be settled upon must be for the welfare of the whole country not for a particular place or group of people. The success of the world peace conference is mainly due to the ability of those concerned to deal with the fundamental questions. The conference should take the lesson to heart and devote its attention to the solution of the many fundamental questions connected with the life of the Republic itself.

"Nobody Loves Me"

From the "Osaka Mainichi" (Japanese)

When the world is being reconstructed on the basis of justice, equality and liberty, it is astonishing that anti-Japanese sentiment has risen in all directions. To point out some instances, there is the anti-Japanese movement in China as a continued performance on the pretext of recovery of rights; the anti-Japanese agitation among the Russians based upon suspicions and the pretext of fear of Japanese military occupation of their territory; the wilful anti-Japanese agitation on the part of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ryan who oppose Japanese occupation of the Caroline and the Marshall islands on the ground that Japan is an aggressive invader and her south-

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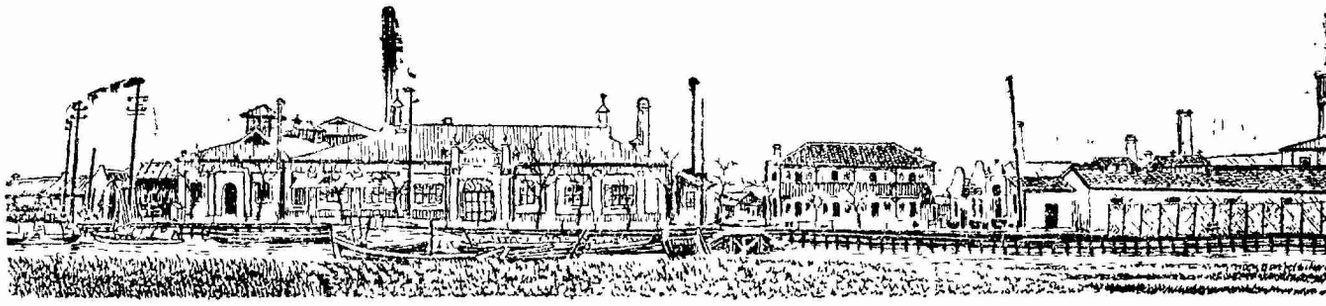

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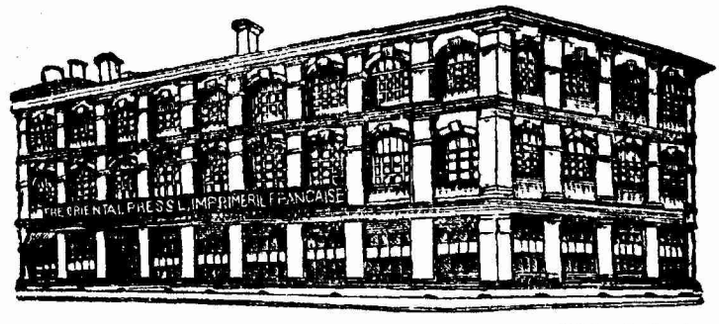

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ward advance will menace Australia and New Zealand, etc.; the discriminatory anti-Japanese and anti-Oriental agitation based upon the pretext of general restriction of immigration, while immigrants from Mexico, Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland and other directions are not refused, and this agitation on the pretext of protecting American labor; the blind anti-Oriental agitation in Vancouver, which confounds Japanese with Chinese, an agitation caused with the return of the soldiers at the front. "*Shimen Soka No Koe*"—"the doleful song of the land of Tso heard all round," is indeed the condition of Japan. Japanese are not be free to step out of their own country to engage in free pursuit of happiness and development abroad. We analyze each of these items and call upon President Wilson to listen dispassionately to the appeal of the Japanese and to work to remove unjust and mistaken anti-Japanese ideas. We also call upon the whole world to listen to the Japanese plaints. We finally call upon the Japanese people and authorities to reflect and to push on vigorously to gain Japan's just claims.

Shanghai and Railway Control

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

Shanghai is more deeply interested in the proposed internationalization of China's railways than many, perhaps, realize. Hitherto, owing to the vagueness of several schemes mooted and to the constant juggling with terms, it has been difficult to follow the true course of events. . . . The scheme placed before them provides for the uniform management of all railways constructed, under construction or to be constructed under existing agreements by foreign capital or foreign loans. At the same time their capital and loans are to be consolidated into a joint loan with the railways as security. Foreign experts are to assist the Chinese in the administration of the lines until the loan is repaid, which will not be for some years if the projected developments are undertaken. Such a scheme was bound to arouse considerable opposition, and once again we see the Chiaotung Party objecting to an innovation that will seriously affect the fortunes of its members. The Japanese, also, it is believed, do not wish to see the railways administered by a board on which they will be represented by only one member. Neither do they look forward with pleasure to the inclusion of the Shangtung, Manchurian and Mongolian railways in an administrative system which will be divided up into zones or districts under the control of divisional officers selected from foreigners and Chinese, and be financed by an International Group. But not only Japan will have to make sacrifices in order that the present chaotic condition of China's communications may be remedied. Approximate equal interests, at least among the Great Powers, will be necessary, and, as America has only a small interest in Chinese railways, it may be necessary for Great Britain to surrender, and America to acquire, a percentage of railway interests in China. When the question is put we hope that there will be no hitch, inasmuch as China's future depends upon the proper development of transport facilities: without them the President's ambition to see the country provided with industries proportionate to its size and wealth will never be realized; the interior will remain largely cut off from the outer world, and merchants in China's seaports will continue to suffer from international rivalry in the financial market and constant intrigue and counter-intrigue in Peking.

"The Dignity and Rights of Japan"

From the "Kokumin" (Japanese)

Baron Makino declared Japan's position in the peace conference. However late it came it was good that the declaration was made. If it is true that he has said that unless the Marshall and the Caroline islands are properly disposed of to suit Japan the Japanese will regard it as a great disgrace to the dignity of Japan, then he has approximately given vent to the Japanese sentiment. The Japanese Empire's claims are honorable and fair. What enlightened person dares to suspect Japan's straightforward attitude? Who dares to hinder the proper understanding of the East and the West? Who dares to betray his own position and be satisfied with it? He is indeed to be spat on. Let empty words or so-called lofty ideals alone. They are not much use. But when the question is raised in regard to the permanent peace of the Orient, the equality of all mankind, and also in regard to the dignity and rights of Japan, no quarter shall be allowed. The poisition of Japan shall be upheld even with death. In this sense, the peace delegates should indeed be the representatives of the national destiny of Japan.

Press Law Reform

From the "Asahi" (Japanese)

The present press law does not respect the honor and dignity of the press. The rights of the press are respected in America and other lands. We illustrate our point by mentioning the case of the *New York Tribune* which refused to disclose secrets in court and was sustained. The American court also recognized the rights of news agencies over their news as property, as witness the case between the Associated Press *versus* International News Service. We see no need for the particular press law now existing in Japan. The general law governing all publications should be sufficient. There are many defects and much unreasonableness in the law now in force. The first is the deposit of a certain amount of money. What an insult to the press to have to make a deposit with the police for the privilege of publishing a newspaper. The second is in reference to suppression of publication. Next comes the suspension of publication. In this instance of injustice to the press, mere administrators are empowered to exercise judicial power. The fourth is prohibition of publication of a particular news item. The next the application of the press law. Daily newspapers are treated the same as periodicals which appear once in six months. Newspapers, magazines, news agency reports are treated the same. It is not just to confound all of them in one boat. There are other minor injustices done to the press. The writers of news items are held responsible. There are several vaguenesses in the provisions of the law. When an offending news item is printed in one edition of a day, all the editions of the day are suspended or suppressed. These and many other defects and inconsistencies need abolition at once.

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French Favor Commercialization of Chinese Railways

The following interesting article has been translated from a recent issue of "Le Journal de Pekin:"

NO better evidence is needed of the speed with which the minds of men are moving and of the point at which they will meet, than is given in the columns of contemporaries during the past weeks. In a recent issue we outlined the advantages of international cooperation as opposed to "spheres of influence" in China. Almost simultaneously there appeared from quarters as widely separated as Tientsin, Shanghai and Peking statements of parallel views from publicists representing American, British and Chinese points of view. And most gratifying of all, in view of the circumstances, was a statement from a Japanese paper admitting the value of a revision of attitude on the part of Japan.

While the Japanese press agrees fully with the proposition so far as the Yangtze Valley and South China are concerned, it lifts a coquettish eyebrow when Manchuria is mentioned. Japan need not be accused of inconsistency in this connection. This attitude merely indicates that she needs time to adjust her mind to the turn of events which now make the situation so different from what it was six months ago. It will take some time, but not long, for her to come to the conviction that "sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander" and that if the principle is good in Central and South China it is also good in North China—and North China in this "Year One" means Manchuria.

So far consideration has proceeded no further than the application of the principle of cooperation to railways. But since railways are the special columns upon which the skeleton of "sphere of influence" is hung, a long step will have been taken toward full cooperation on the part of the interested nations when the application has been made to railways only.

The scope of its application to railways needs defining. It has three phases, (1) with respect to lines yet to be built, (2) with respect to lines not absolutely under foreign control, (3) with respect to the present government lines. The first class named will probably offer relatively few difficulties. China, no doubt, perceives that international cooperation is the only method by which she can prevent such lines from so rounding out spheres of influence that her sovereignty in certain affected sections will practically disappear. What foreign interests perceive, we outlined in our previous article. The second class, from the Chinese point of view, offers a very desirable field for the application of the new principle for its adoption would result in re-uniting with China certain provinces hitherto considered as practically lost. The foreign interests involved, however, will strenuously object to being subjected to Chinese interference, unless some adequate compensation is obtained. The third class will not appeal to the Chinese as being properly subject to the plan, for the reason that over several of the lines they have absolute control and over several others a very considerable degree of control. This they will not care to give up.

Here we have a very pretty balance. The foreign interests on the Chinese Eastern, the South Manchurian, the Shantung, and the Yunnan lines is the same as the Chinese interest in the Peking-Suiyuan, the Peking-Hankow, the Tientsin-Pukow and other less important lines. The method of *rapprochement* therefore seems obvious. The foreigner wants progress in China, and he insists that it can be obtained only by giving his genius for organization wide opportunities for use. China not only needs progress, but she wants back undisputed sovereignty over Manchuria, Shantung and the regions to the south. This is her last chance. Opportunity will not knock at her door again. The boundaries established in the year 1919 will last a long, long time. China can get back her sway from Siberia to Indo-China at one stroke by merging the present government lines with the lines yet to be built and those under present foreign control. Any attempt to hold them out will be fatal to the larger plan. It will mean practically waving farewell to those outer territories.

Besides, there are very important business reasons for merging all the lines in China into one system. The present government lines have a margin of revenue over all expenses and interest charges of something like $20,000,000 annually. This margin would make possible the flotation of additional loans for new construction at very reasonable rates of interest, if the amount just stated were a single lump sum. But at present it is divided into fifteen or twenty parts, subject to the whims and interests of as many different parties, and hence this huge sum is impossible to handle as a basis for anything. The result in higher interest rates, and the additional financial load which China would have to bear for generations is obvious to anyone with the mere rudiments of finance in mind.

In addition, such questions as interchange of rolling stock, access to important terminals, through trains, through shipments of goods, and indeed the orderly planning of a national system of communication requires that there be as few breaks in control as possible. There will have to be divisions of jurisdiction under the supreme organization, if supervision is to be adequate, but the general plan of transportation in China, if transportation is to be efficient, must be under the final control of a single planning power. Hence the plan must be applied to every railroad in China—each line must be considered not as a separate entity, but as a part of the whole.

The concrete instrument of international cooperation upon railways in China should be a Central Board composed of representatives from each principal nationality, the board to have supervision over all foreign investments in railways in China. For the time being, this means that there would be on such a board a Japanese, an American, a Briton, and a French or Belgian. Later, when in a position to take an active part, probably a Russian should be included. While at present the Americans have no investment in Chinese railways, undoubtedly they will soon be very heavy investors here. On the other hand, Belgian and French interests are so closely connected, that one representative would be giving the combined interests a proper weight upon such a board.

The question next arises as to how such a group would function. Is it to operate the railways for China, or is it merely to deal with the Chinese such as each single syndicate deals at present upon individual railways? To those who know the temper of China the former seems a very imprudent suggestion. The race pride of the Chinese is capable of suicidal fanaticism. Before even the most progressive minded of them would absolutely deliver over their railways to unrestricted foreign control, they would submit the nation to destruction. Besides, it is the desire of all concerned to hasten the development of China. No better incentive can be offered than the appeal to the ambition of Chinese by encouraging them to prepare themselves to exercise an ever increasing degree of control, to begin within a short time.

But if the second alternative is taken up, we shall find that the board will be maintaining a large administrative organization in order to supervise the property covered by its investment, while at the same time the Chinese government will have a similar organization to look after its own interests. In a large measure these organizations will be the counter part of each other, and it would be a miracle if often they did not interfere with each other. Both organizations would have to be supported by the earnings of the railways. Therefore, economy and efficiency both demand that if possible these organizations be merged. This can be accomplished by the inclusion of Chinese representation on the board. No better method of putting an end to secret intrigue could be devised than thus to associate the Chinese with the foreign interest. Give no member any personal staff beyond his secretary and an interpreter, perhaps, and make him go to the general organization for all his information, for the execution of all his plans, for the means of testing all his theories. The work of one then becomes the property of all. The act of one is with the full knowledge of all. Suspicion is reduced to a minimum. Intrigue finds no soil for growth.

Whether the Chinese should have more delegates upon such a board than any other one country is not essential to the plan. The borrower is always forced to grant the lender's terms. The best China can do in any case is to keep such a watch over her interests as to be able to call attention to injustice. By bringing such to the attention of the board, she immediately would enlist the aid of all the non-guilty parties. This is her protection, the most powerful that can be devised. Three delegates in this respect could do for her no more than one. China for some time would have to depend upon the foreigner for protection. If this were not true, there would be no Chinese "question." This board merely puts the well-intentioned interests in a position where they can be effective. Hence the extent of China's representation upon it is not important.

The foreign money lender of course will insist upon a majority representation upon the board. In no other way will he be able to put an effective check upon certain century-old customs which stand in the way of secure investment. The appointment of innumerable relatives to lucrative positions, the protection of incompetence and downright dishonesty by family and political influence must go. An effective civil service plan must be installed and developed. There is not an intelligent Chinese who does not know that, if unaided, he and his kind are unable to bring it about. There is not an intelligent Chinese who does not know that the atmosphere of Chinese officialdom is such that nepotism and "squeeze" and inefficiency will continue for a hundred years, if China continues that long, unless help comes from outside, while under the proper sort of foreign tutelage every one of them will have all the opportunity for advancement of which he can avail himself. The progress of China and the progress of the individual Chinese is offered ten chances for advancement if the foreign majority be set up to one if a Chinese majority be set up.

However, the idea of proportional representation is one of long standing and of wide application. Minority bondholders in America and elsewhere usually demand representation upon the board of directors of the concern to which they advance funds. Hence the number of Chinese representatives might be worked out upon the basis of participation in the financing of the lines brought into the scheme.

At present the total investment in the government system is about $430,000,000. Of this permanent government investment amounts to about $110,000,000 while additions to property through surplus, and funded debt retired through surplus adds about $30,000,000 to the Chinese share. In other words, the present government system is made up of about $140,000,000 of Chinese investment and $290,000,000 foreign investment. A board which would properly represent this distribution on an investment basis would be four foreigners and two Chinese.

But there is a program of new construction in view which will require some $250,000,000 of new capital which will have to come from abroad. This immediately reduces the Chinese proportion to one financial representative. Then what shall be said of the railroads which are not a part of the government lines?

The four lines which come under this category are about 4,000 kilometers in length compared to about 5,400 in the government lines, and the investment is probably somewhat larger per kilometer. Hence we have at least $300,000,000, perhaps $350,000,000, represented by foreign capital in these lines. The total investment interest then is distributed as follows:

1.	Government railways already built...	$430,000,000 (in operation)
2.	Government railways built.....	50,000,000 (under construction forces)
3.	Government railways under construction.....	50,000,000
4.	Government railways to be built.....	250,000,000
5.	Concession railways to be absorbed..	300,000,000
		1,080,000,000

Out of this huge total the government owns $140,000,000 as its share. If the board should be made up of seven members, she could claim by right of investment only one. If we grant China an additional representative as standing for the government interest, irrespective of investment, we must reduce the foreign

representation to five instead of six, to which it is fully entitled on the basis above. However this offers a concession to Chinese pride. Start with a board of seven. A larger number at first would be unwieldy. Give China two members, Japan one, America one, Great Britain one, France one, and retain a vacancy for Russia until she is in a position to fill it acceptably.

As China gradually acquires a larger proportion of the total investment by additions to the property through surplus, by investment of funds purely Chinese, or by the repayment of borrowed funds, her representation upon the board should be increased. In this way she has it within her own power to assume the majority control within a reasonable term of years. She can put aside the possible fear that perhaps the foreigner will not live up to his agreement to leave at the end of the term specified. By her own acts she may shorten or lengthen the term of her tutelage. No better incentive could be devised for the encouragement of harmonious cooperation on the part of China and the Chinese in efficient management, economical operation and wise financial methods.

(In an early issue we shall deal with some of the specific powers which should be lodged with the board, and with the proper limitations upon it.)

Commercial and Financial Notes

It is reported that Seattle is building a $2,300,000 pier, said to be the largest on the Pacific Coast, designed to handle Oriental trade.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association held February 25 under the chairmanship of E. C. Emmett, the following committee was elected for the ensuing year: E. C. Emmett, E. L. Arnold, C. J. G. Hill, S. S. Roberts, C. M. G. Burnie, A. R. Harris, K. Ito and L. Garner.

It has been reported that ten steel freight and passenger steamers will be constructed by the Robert Dollar Company, to be operated on the San Francisco-Oriental run. The steamers will be 12,000 tons and each will carry 100 passengers and will be modern in every respect. The announcement was also made of the purchase by the Robert Dollar Company of the Insurance Building, California and Battery Streets, San Francisco, for G. $425,000. It will be renamed the Robert Dollar Building.

Aggregate resources of the 28,880 banks in the United States, state and national, last June 30 amounted to $40,210,000,000, of which $22,371,000,000 was credited to the 21,175 state savings and private banks and trust companies and $17,839,000,000 to the 7,705 national banks, according to the annual report of Controller of the Currency Williams. Deposits of the state banks amounted to $18,567,000,000 and loans to $12,426,000,000 showing an increase of five per cent in deposits over the record of the year previous and of 6.5 per cent in loans.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company Ltd. held February 25 the chairman, E. C. Pearce, was able to announce that after several years of uphill work the company's affairs had assumed a much more satisfactory state with the result that the profit and loss account showed a credit of more than one hundred thousand taels. Out of this a 7 per cent dividend absorbed Tls. 56,000, the balance being principally written off against various accounts. A feature of the meeting was the announcement by Mr. Pearce that the directors intended to offer a seat on the board to Mr. Yebara, one of the most prominent local Japanese merchants, who had acquired a considerable interest in the company; the appointment is to be confirmed at the subsequent general meeting.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: L. Nielsen, San Francisco; F. W. Knapp, Chicago; S. Nomura; R. A. Crews; Mentaitze; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Merritt, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer, London; E. T. Habert, Hangchow; E. M. Geibel, Hangchow; K. Kobata, Japan; J. E. Covington, Soochow; J. W. Oats, Sangchow; H. W. Daniels, Nanking; G. Duclos, Tientsin; G. Pensbringe, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. Burkhardt, Shanghai; F. P. Darford, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cooper, Kobe; Capt. L. Newman, London; A. F. Spencer, London; Nye; Hastel; Major Leeson; Hodges, U. S. A; Gow; A. McDonald; Kendall; Capt. Vincent; Capt. V. Allman; Capt. Mills; Capt. A. E. Paul; W. S. L. Cooper; W. Honey; Major Walker; Major Lacey; Capt. Guney; H. C. K. Bunnett; Capt. Curtler; Major K. C. Cartrew; Major C. E. Gardner; Lt. G. N. Mitrouler; Capt. N. P. Hanin; Capt. A. W. Allen; Major Patterson; Capt. O. L. Marlow; Major E. E. Sydlebaun, London; A. N. Spencer, Pengpu; J. P. Medoris, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Andrews, Hankow; Capt. C. F. Garry; G. W. Crum; S. H. Burrough, Tientsin; D. Bergstrom, Peking; Madame Bergstrom, Peking; Miss Bergstrom, Peking; E. Berg; A. J. O. Dairco, Nanking; M. Zimmerman, Vladivostock; M. Kriell, Vladivostock; M. Takahashi; Y. Jardine, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Francer, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Kiukiang; W. P. C. Smith, Tsinanfu; J. E. Litchfield, Sydney.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Hankow; W. L. Tompkins, New York; Lieut. W. T. Madden, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Loureiro, Loochow; Major Stafford M. Cox; F. Danford, San Francisco; V. Heninfsen, Portland; W. R. Harris, Peking; Major A. E. V Wearne, Peking; S. H. Clarke; Mr. and Mrs C. W. Volkessen, Chefoo; S. H. Hansen, Hongkong; K. Yendo, Hongkong; H. Hatta, Japan; Mrs. A. E. Wearne, Dairen; Miss Stevenson, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Basin, Dairen; Mrs. Schwartzterg, Dairen; Glusman, Dairen.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: S. Samson, Tientsin; Ed. Williams, Pootung; Lieut. W. J. Madden, Bombay; C. R. Hansen, Tsingtao; P. H. L. Christensen. Nagasaki; B. S. Jenkins; E. Evensen; H. G. Lane; Mr. and Mrs. B. Puddicombe, Swatow; Mr. and Mrs. Burstein and son, Vladivostock; Z, S. Shamis, Harbin; N. Shukoff, Harbin; Y. Vorbanicer, Vladivostock; M. Leraco; G. Bursuk, Vladivostock; W. Fitzer, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. Kagin, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cluzel, Vladivostock.

New Books and Publications

Captive on a German Raider

A Captive on a German Raider, by F. G. Trayes. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. U. S. $1.25.

TO those in China as well as in other parts of the world this book will prove to be of intense interest as it contains accounts of the voyage of the s. s. *Hitachi Maru*, 6,916 tons, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), setting sail from Colombo on September 24, 1917, for England. The author of this book, accompanied by his wife, joined the ship at Singapore on September 15, having left Bangkok, Siam, a week earlier. It was on September 26, at 1.45 o'clock, that smoke from a steamer was sighted. No fear or anxiety was shown during the oncoming approach of the steamer by the passengers or the Japanese captain (the entire crew being Japanese) until "we knew we had sailed blindly into the hands of the enemy, when the vessel at about a distance of seven hundred yards away ran up signals and the German Imperial Navy flag. After our ship had been fired upon the passengers made ready to leave the boat and enter the life-boats which were being swung out and lowered alongside our ship." After a talk with the young lieutenant on board it developed that the raider was the *Wolf*. Our ship *Hitachi* had now become a German ship, the prize captain was in

command, and German sailors replaced the Japanese, who had been transferred to the *Wolf*. It was learned that the *Wolf* was primarily a mine-layer, and that she had been at Cape Town, Bombay, Colombo and off the Australian and New Zealand coasts. "She had sown her last crop of mines, one hundred and ten in number, off the approaches to Singapore before she proceeded to the Indian Ocean to lie in wait for the *Hitachi*. Altogether she had sown five hundred mines." After assigning everyone to places and drawing up rules and regulations for those on board the auxiliary ship *Hitachi Maru*, it was learned from the captain that some of the prisoners were to be transferred to the *Hitachi* while the *Wolf* went on a three weeks' cruise. However protests were made to the captain against putting the passengers on that ship to be fired upon by their own people in case aid came. But the captain assured us that they were aware of all our cruisers whereabouts, and we would never come in contact with any. It was true that between September and February no British or Allied vessel of any kind was seen and during that time the ship had travelled from Ceylon to the Cape, and the whole length of the Atlantic Ocean. Conditions from now on became worse and worse, the food and accommodations were getting poorer and coal scarce. After many stormy nights and separation from the *Wolf* as well as seeing other boats taken captive in much the same fashion as ours, in a few cases some sunk without warning, the passengers were told that they might be disposed of at Iceland, or taken on the *Igotz Mendi*, a captured Spanish ship, to Germany, there to be interned in civilian prisoners camps. We were finally landed in Denmark, the German captain thinking he had reached Germany, but making a mistake in the fog.

M. C. P.

Mexico

Mexico—From Cortes to Carranza, by Louise S. Hasbrouck. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1918.

During the last two years the world has paid little attention to Mexico. For a few years prior to America's entry into the Great War too much attention was paid her—a sign of unhealthy activity within and of interference from without.

Under an alluringly alliterative title Miss Hasbrouck attempts a brief narration of Mexico's troubled history from the days of the Aztecs to the present. The civilization of the Aztecs is touched upon and the myth of the Fair God, which helped Cortes in his conquests, is told.

More than one half of the book is given over to an account of the Spanish invasion and its results. Historians are generally agreed that the Spanish had three motives for invading the new world—to spread the Gospel, to gain glory, and to collect gold. It has ordinarily been considered that the desire for gold came first, but those who have in recent times studied the actions of Spain in her overseas dominions have concluded that the motives were in the order above named. An interesting account of all three motives at work in Mexico is given.

Many incidents of interest not widely known of Spanish civilization in Mexico in the sixteenth century are mentioned. During the administration of the Viceroy Mendoza the first book to be printed in the New World was produced in the City of Mexico in 1536. "In 1553 the Royal University in the capital opened its doors to a waiting throng of students." And there was established an industrial school which educated a thousand Indian boys in useful arts and crafts.

The work is frankly popular in its appeal and is prepared for young readers. No claim to originality or seriousness of purpose is made. Several good illustrations are given. The many geographical references would have proved more valuable had a map of Mexico been inserted.

The chief weakness of the book lies in the all too brief handling of the events of the Diaz *regime* and of the men who have controlled Mexico since June 1911 when Madero entered Mexico City in triumph. Of Madero, Huerta, Villa and Carranza we have only passing glimpses. If there had been a less flippant handling of material with such expressions as "a nigger in the woodpile," "playing the bear," "better half" (this last in reference to the wife of the Emperor Maximilian) and the over use of the word "adore" in reference to the ever-present Mexican generals, there would have been no loss in the value of the story and there would have been considerable gain in dignity.

The book as a whole is attractively got up, and those who wish a pleasant, easy and brief account of an important but confusing country may find it worth their while to spend a few hours with this book.

H. F. M.

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JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.

Court Building, 11 & 12 Whangpoo Road.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

February 18, 1919; Cause No. 735; United States v. William L. Brennan; *nolle prosequi.*

" 21, " Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; petition.

" 24, " Cause No. 734; T. Ahyue *alias* Tong Yue Dau v. The American Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; confession of judgment.

" 24, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; notice of appeal.

Hearings:

" 24, " Cause No. 698; In re Last Will and Testament of Hans J. von Qualen, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 26, " Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; demurrer.

" 26, " Cause No. 737; In re Estate of Frederick John Stanley, deceased; petition; deposition.

" 27, " Cause No. 738; Zi Chi Nan v. American Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; petition; summons to answer.

" 28, " Cause No. 626; In re Estate of Clyde Goodrich, deceased; administrators account and petition for discharge.

Judgments and Orders:

February 18, 1919; Cause No. 735; United States v. William L. Brennan; discharge from custody.

" 26, " Cause No. 737; In re Estate of Frederick John Stanley, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 10, 1919; Cause No. 732; In re Petition of Peter Ohio Nangle.

08-044

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FREDERICK JOHN STANLEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 737 | Estate No. 279

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
49, Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 1, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN TODD ANDERSON, Deceased. | Cause No. 711 | Estate No. 270

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MINNIE M. ANDERSON,
Executrix,
c/o North China Union
Language School,
Peking, China.

February 15, 1919.